WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXX.—NO. 40 VICTORIA, B.C., THURSDAY JULY 28 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR

...WATCH REPAIRING...

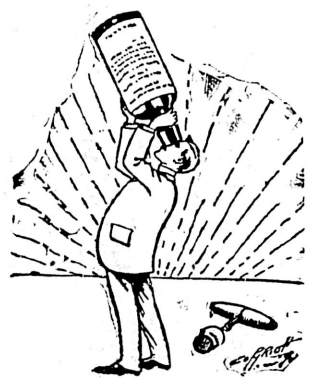
With Us
REPAIRING IS A SPECIALTY

We employ skilled workman capable of thoroughly repairing the most complicated watches. While we only charge the regular price for repairs, we guarantee our work to be the best and watches repaired by us to give perfect satisfaction.

Chalioner, Mitchell & Co.,
Watchmakers and Jewelers 47 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE DEMAND FOR
TETLEY'S
PACKAGE TEAS
Still continues to increase. Sold by all Grocers and Tea Merchants.
HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y
Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Klondike Outfitting.....
WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers
Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.
76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.



A GOOD DRINK FOR WARM WEATHER IS
Our California Cider. Thousands drink this great Temperance Beverage every day and enjoy its delicious flavor. TRY SOME.
E. J. Saunders & Co.,
Family Grocer, Johnson Street

DYEA===ALASKA...
Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes.
CHILKOOT TRADING CO., Dyea, Alaska.
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware.
Victoria Agents—SHALLCROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

$500,000.00
TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
And for building purposes
AT LOW INTEREST.
Pay off Old Loans at High Interest and SAVE MONEY.
D. H. Macdowall,
Commission Agent, Room 4, Williams Blk
28 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.
AGENT FOR
Enamelled Iron Signs.
Steel Rails, Beams, Brass Plates, Sheets, Etc.
Hydraulic Power Transmission by Compressed Air.

Municipal Notice

SEWERS' RENTALS.

Notice is hereby given that the 1st day of August next is the last day for paying rent due for the year 1898, under the Sewers Rental By-Law, 1898.

In default of payment at my office, City Hall, by the said 1st day of August, the said rent will be collected by process of law. CHARLES KENT.
Collector of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

City Treasurer and Collector's Office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 23, 1898.

...W. JONES...
AUCTIONEER
Offers for sale, by private bargain, one of the choicest homesteads on the Island, containing 610 acres of land, with large, well-kept orchard, profitable hotel, over 100 acres cultivated land, the whole well fenced; fronting on a fine sporting lake and the main trunk roads, six miles from the city; close to church, school and railway station. This is one of the biggest bargains ever offered investors. Price low, terms to suit. A fortune to right party.

WANTED—20 dozen chickens, all kinds of feed, flour, etc., at lowest rates. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates street. jy21

HIGH LIFE
CIGARETTES
Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price
The Very Best Made
—AT—
E. A. MORRIS'



Headquarters for
MINERS' SUPPLIES
SIMON LEISER & CO.
Victoria, B.C.

AUCTION

WM. T. HARDAKER.

Under instructions from Mrs. Ure, I will sell at 72 Frederick street, near Cook, on

Tuesday, August 2, at 2 o'clock

Almost new and well kept.

FURNITURE & EFFECTS

Particulars later. Goods not on view until day prior to sale.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

GEORGE BYRNES
AUCTIONEER
APPRAISER AND
COMMISSION
AGENT
OFFICE 15 YATES STREET
Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale
Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

DO YOU USE
A GAS STOVE?
THE VICTORIA
GAS CO., LTD.
Are now loaning and fitting up free of charge Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced rate of $1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.
Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen. 2—A gas stove is always ready for instant use, day or night. 3—A gas stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove. 5—Food is not placed in contact with the gas. 6—The average cost of using a gas range in this city does not exceed $1.75 per month.
Stoves can be seen at any time at the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

Klondike Information Bureau.
W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.
Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents. 64 Yates Stree Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 43

SCREEN DOORS from $1.50 each; inside doors from $1.50 each. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co. je25

CROOKED PEOPLE MADE STRAIGHT
By Our Shoulder Braces
BOWES, HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS 100 Gov St., near Yates St

The Palo Alto Gold Mining Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

The third annual general meeting of this Company will be held on Tuesday, August 2nd, 1898, at 3 p. m., at the office of the Company, Rooms 9 and 11, Five Sisters Block, Government street, Victoria, B. C., for the election of trustees, consideration of accounts audit and the report of the trustees, and to authorize the trustees to make arrangements for the sale or working of the property, and general business. No other notice will be given.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

ICE CREAM
Henry Clay
Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors) having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties.
39 Fort Street

Important Sale.

AT 188 YATES STREET

Ralph Churton

Is instructed by Charles Rattray, Esq., to sell on

Thursday Next, July 28th,

2 p. m., precisely, the whole of the superior

Household Furniture.

Comprising oak and other Bedroom Suites, Spring Mattresses, Bed and Table Linen, Carpets, Curtains, occasional and other Chairs, Oak Extension Table, handsome Sideboard, capital No. 8 I. X. L. Range, Secretary Bookcase, and a really fine Piano.
On view on Wednesday afternoon and morning of sale.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Carriage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Mellor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c.; floor paints, $1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE—Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co., of New York. J. W. Mellor, agent, guarantees replacement within 24 hours. je24

SPRING CHICKENS—Just received, a fine lot of spring broilers. Potatoes, $1.10 per 100 lbs. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413. jy28

...A GRAND FLORAL FETE...

will be held at

CALEDONIA PARK, FRIDAY, JULY 29.

In aid of St. John's Church, under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress. Prizes will be given to the owner of the best decorated carriage and pair, dog cart, go-cart, lady's bicycle and gentleman's bicycle.

Anyone wishing to enter the competition is requested to send in his or her name to the Hon. Secretary on or before July 26th. Entry, 10 cents.

Promenade concert and torchlight procession of bicyclists in the evening.

Band in attendance afternoon and evening. Refreshments.

Committee—Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Flumerfelt, Mrs. Blakelock, Mrs. Tiarks, Mrs. Ridgeway Wilson, Mrs. A. O. Butler, Hon. Sec.

Parade will start at 3:30.
Admission, 25c.; reserved seats, 25c.
Further details will be published later.
MRS. A. O. BUTLER, Secretary.
38 Cadboro Bay Road.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Spain Suggests No Terms, but Simply Cannot Continue the War.

Hint That the United States May Be Magnanimous to Humiliated Foe.

Yellow Fever Makes Opportune the Immediate Suspension of Hostilities.

Washington, July 27.—In diplomatic quarters, Spain's peace proposal made through the French ambassador is the absorbing topic, and the decision of the President is awaited with keep interest. The diplomats showed their interest early to-day by calling at the state department and the French embassy to learn with more exactness the details of Spain's proposal. This developed several features of the proposition which had not been entirely clear before. In the first place no foreign government outside of France has been consulted by Spain in this overture for peace. It can now be stated, however, that the formal proposition submitted yesterday has been under consideration at Madrid for five days previous to yesterday, during which time the British as well as the French authorities were cognizant of the fact that Spain was about to sue for peace.

This being settled, it appears that a good-natured but keen rivalry sprang up between Sir Drummond Wolff, the British ambassador at Madrid, and M. Patenotre, the French ambassador there, as to which government should have the honor of initiating the movement designed to restore the peace of the world. Owing to the cordiality existing between the government of Great Britain and the United States it was felt at first that Sir Drummond Wolff would be commissioned to approach the United States, acting at Washington through Sir Julian Pauncefote, but Spain appears to have preferred the intermediation of the French government, and as a result the negotiations were finally undertaken by the French ambassador at Washington.

Another essential point is the exact proposition made by Spain. There has been some misapprehension over this owing to the publication of an alleged text of the proposition and other reports asserting that Spain asked President McKinley to state terms of peace. As a matter of fact the Spanish proposition does not mention the word terms and there is no request or suggestion in it that the President shall state terms of peace. The distant inquiry made by Spain as to whether the United States will open negotiations toward the settlement of the war and the arrangement of peace. It is based on the theory that if the President answers in the affirmative then the negotiations for terms will be opened between commissioners or parties clothed with the responsibility of bringing about a settlement.

Neither does the Spanish proposition contain any reference to an "armistice." At the same time it is framed on the idea that if peace negotiations are entered upon there will be a suspension of hostilities, pending agreement upon the exact terms of peace. In this connection there appears to be a distinction between the word "armistice" and suspension of hostilities." For while it is said the former is not asked or expected, it seems to be taken for granted that a suspension of hostilities will be essential to carrying forward the peace negotiations.

The Spanish proposition is clothed with all the solemnity and formality of a government act despite the cable report from Madrid that the peace proposal is of a "private" nature. The instructions to M. Cambon bear the official signature of Duke Almodevar de Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, and besides expressing the desire of the cabinet and government tha tthe peace negotiations be opened, they are given the added solemnity of approval and earnest personal request by Queen Regent Maria Christina. These formalities dismiss all questions in the minds of officials here as to the regularity of the Spanish proposition as expressive of the wishes of the government of Spain.

Aside from this M. Cambon is too much of a veteran in diplomacy to have embarked on any private overtures toward peace. As to the manner of conducting the peace negotiations, several plans are said to be open, besides that of having General Porter and Senor Castillo, the United States and Spanish ambassadors at Paris, conduct them. One plan is to have Spain name peace plenipotentiaries who will come directly to Washington and conduct the negotiations. This, however, is said to be somewhat inexpedient as it would take nine days for the Spanish plenipotentiaries to reach Washington and there is a desire to avoid delay.

Another tentative plan is to have Spain name M. Cambon as the Spanish plenipotentiary at Washington, thus conferring on him authority to treat directly with the President and carry the negotiations forward to a conclusion. It is probable that this plan will be more acceptable to the United States, as it would keep the negotiations at Washington and also give them an agreeable personal character as the authorities have the highest regard for the ability and sincerity of the French representative. These plans, however, will not be settled until the President gives his answer to the first inquiry made by Spain as to the willingness of the United States to enter upon general negotiations for peace.

Since the conference between the President and M. Cambon both the French government and the Spanish government have been fully apprised of the action taken at Washington, and it is not improbable that Spain within the next two or three days will take another important stepr forward, by voluntarily suggesting what terms of peace she will regard as consistent. These of course will be initiatory and will be designed as a sort of opening wedge toward bringing the two governments together on the final peace conditions. From the standpoint of the United States, it is for Spain to make the first definite tender of terms, as she is the one most interested in terminating the war. It will then be for the United States to say how far the terms are acceptable and perhaps to suggest counter terms.

The yellow fever conditions are being suggested as one reason favorable to the conclusion of peace, for it is being urged that the material advantage which the United States will gain by continuing the war will be heavily offset by the inroads of disease. Another point being urged in favor of a peace settlement is that the result of the war will be even more glorious; more a tribute to the high aims of this government, if it deals in a spirit of magnanimity with the conquered enemy. It is said also that Spain is so completely humiliated and so powerless to further continue the war, that the United States can secure through peace negotiations everything which even a prolongation of the war would ultimately make possible.

Paris, July 27.—The instructions relative to peace negotiations were sent from Madrid to M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington. The French government is ignorant of the peace conditions which Spain is ready to offer. The Temps this evening says President McKinley gave M. Cambon a reply which the latter transmitted to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse. The Temps also outlines the preliminaries to Spain's request. It says the cabinet ten days ago concluded to inquire how to terminate the war which henceforth in the opinion of the ministry will be purposeless. They realized that the United States was sensitive of its dignity, and that foreign intervention would only cause irritation, and desired that M. Delcasse, through M. Cambon, ascertain if the Unietd States would consent to France tendering her good offices. On M. Cambon responding in the affirmative Spain's note was immediately entrusted to him.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, repayable in a straight sum; and by the Dominion Building and Loan Association, repayable by a definite number of easy monthly payments, extending from 3 to 10 years, as may be agreed upon.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Van Anda	5¼
Virginia	46
Noble Five	18
Monte Cristo	32
Victoria-Texada	3
Deer Park	20
Dardanelles	5½
Slocan Star	1.40
Good Hope	23¾
Iron Mask	66
Nest Egg, Fire Fly	3
Alberni Consolidated	25

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us, as we are in daily communication, by wire, with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

WANTED.

We have purchasers for Poorman, West Le Roi, Eureka Consolidated, Cariboo (of Camp McKinney), Cariboo Hydraulic, and Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company shares.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Either furnished or unfurnished, the property of Hedley Chapman, situated on Dallas Road, and commanding a magnificent view of the Straits and the Olympian Mountains. For further particulars call at our office.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

In all parts of the city. Call and examine our list before purchasing.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On Vancouver Island and in all parts of the Province. Call and examine our list before purchasing elsewhere; $5,200 can purchase an excellent farm on Vancouver Island, with 9-roomed house and good farm buildings, and about 80 acres, cleared.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents.
86 Government street.

THEY FOUND ELDORADO

Three Laboring Men Reached Seattle With Perhaps a Million From Klondike.

Steamer Humboldt From St. Michael Said to Show Down Two Million.

Much Sickness at Dawson Reported and Seventeen Funerals in One Day.

(Special to the Colonist.)

Seattle, July 27.—By the arrival of the steamer Humboldt late this afternoon. Seattle receipts of Klondike gold for the month of July were increased to nearly $12,000,000. The Humboldt had over $2,000,000 on board, and half of it was in possession of three laboring men richer by half than any that have arrived out so far. They are Antone Stander, John Erickson and J. D. Mienasch.

Stander has dust weighing nearly 1,000 pounds and admits bringing out about $500,000 in dust and drafts. He married Violet Raymond, a rich variety actress, just before leaving and is on his way with his bride to the Paris exposition.

John Erickson is an ignorant Norwegian, who went to Dawson a few years ago without a cent. He brings out $300,000 in five large boxes. It is kept under guard in a big stateroom. J. D. Mienasch, who came out with his wife and three children, sold his creek claims for $152,000 and will not return. He is independently wealthy from the proceeds of the single claim.

Humboldt Gates and Wm. Hall, who own a Bonanza property brought out $80,000 each.

J. D. Thaggart, a hotel and saloon man at Dawson, brought out over $50,000.

In the purser's room was deposited some $600,000 in dust and drafts. The remainder was in possession of the 105 Klondikers on board. Several of these were women who had some five to ten thousand.

The passengers left Dawson July 7 and came down the river on the steamers W. K. Merwin and Alice. They report a great deal of sickness among the newcomers at Dawson, due to poor water and miserable drainage. There were seventeen funerals on July 6th. A stampede has started down the river to Eagle City on the American side, where rich diggings have been found.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

A Montreal Boy's Adventure—Pontoon Reconciled to Prison—Mr. Foster's Trip.

Joe Girard, aged 17, entered his employer's, Payette's, store in Montreal and began rifling the safe. Payette, who is a grocer, caught Girard and the boy fired two shots at him from a revolver. Payette fell to the floor pretending to be wounded, and the boy forced him to a pledge of secrecy at the point of the weapon. Girard has been arrested for attempting murder. It is a case of reading dime novels.

President Rives Wilson and Mr. Price, of the Grand Trunk, have sailed from England to inspect the road.

George Allan, a deaf and dumb peddler, of Weston, Ont., while walking on the railroad track near Bolton was struck by a C. P. R. express and killed.

Ponton, the bank robbery suspect, in gaol at Napanee, has refused bail. Two of his friends offered to furnish bonds, but Ponton declined their offer, saying: "I don't intend to move out of here till I am a free man."

James D. Kelly, a lineman, has been killed at Peterboro by a shock from an electric wire, throwing him from the pole.

Mr. McNicoll, of the C. P. R., said in Toronto yesterday that he had hope of ending the railway rate war.

H. J. Pettipiece, of East Lambton, will move the address at the opening of the legislature on August 3. Sam Clarke, of West Northumberland, will probably second it.

J. Enoch Thompson, of Toronto, has been made a Chevalier of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Carlos III., for his services as consul of Spain in Toronto. Accompanying the title is a gold enameled medal suitably inscribed.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster has arrived at Winnipeg en route to British Columbia.

Wm. Western, a bricklayer, was probably fatally injured at Portage la Prairie yesterday, falling from the third story of the Cowan block.

Mary and Marion Robertson, two Peterboro young ladies, were upset while canoeing near Toronto island last night. Marion was rescued by a steward of a passing steamer, but Mary was drowned.

There was nothing on the docket in the city police court yesterday morning, but during the afternoon one drunk was arrested. He will be called to account this morning.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Long Service Medals for Militia—Sportmen's Tackle Absolved From Duty—Good Crops.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 27.—Harvesting operations are in progress at the experimental farm. The grain crops are unusually heavy.

The ministers within reach of the city have been summoned for Friday to a meeting of the cabinet. The Quebec conference will be discussed.

It has been decided to issue long service medals to non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian militia for service of 25 years.

The customs department has issued circulars to collectors instructing them to pass guns, fishing tackle, etc., the property of Americans who are members of any sporting club in Canada.

THE IRENE INCIDENT.

Prince Henry of Prussia Gives Quite a Different Version.

Berlin, July 27.—A despatch from Shanghai says an official statement from Prince Henry of Prussia in regard to the Irene incident at Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, has been published. It says the Irene went to Subig Bay to take off some Spanish women and children who were in distress. At Isle la Grande the German warship happened to meet a steamer belonging to the insurgents, which left without any difficulty arising. On turning the Irene met outside Manila Bay two United States cruisers, which did not speak her. In conclusion the statement sets forth that the removal of the women and children was effected from motives of humanity and with a strict observance of the rules of neutrality.

.....Full Line of.....
WILLS' TOBACO AND CIGARETTES.
Just Received by
..HARRY SALMON..
Your attention directed to His Mammoth Display in Show Windows Corner Government and Yates.

"There's no place like home"! especially if you have Blue Ribbon Tea for breakfast.

A FRESH GRIEVANCE.

Spain Says the United States Should Not Take Porto Rico After Peace Proposal.

Threat to Publish Facts Affording Further Evidence of American Perfidy.

Washington, July 27.—The initiation of overtures for peace has had the effect of suspending in a large measure, for the time being at least, interest in the military and naval situation. Though it is known through the open admission of members of the administration that the present peace phase will remain unchanged until after another cabinet meeting of Friday, there was still evidence of a disposition to discuss the matter in every aspect. Naturally the first point of inquiry was the exact shape taken by the Spanish presentation of yesterday. Curiosity on this point remained ungratified, and will probably be so for some time to come, it having been decided that nothing more definite than the statement issued from the White House yesterday shall be given to the public at this time. The motive is a prudential one and the President has gone so far as to even suggest to the Madrid authorities the expediency of keeping the text of the Spanish overtures from publication at this time.

The next point of interest was the character and extent of the demand likely to be made by the United States as the conditions of peace. It is felt that the statements of terms of peace, both from Spain and from the United States may be some days off as there doubtless will be considerable diplomatic fencing at the outset, before the actual point of stating terms is reached. It is virtually admitted by leading members of the administration that upon only one point in the peace negotiations is there likely to be serious friction and that relates to the future of the Philippines. As to Cuba and Porto Rico the government feels reasonable certainty of encountering little opposition to the American demands. The Spanish government might insist upon the proposition thrown out by the vatican yesterday, namely, that the United States shall annex Cuba. The ostensible purpose is to secure full protection for the Spanish element left in the island, but while this would be a vexatious point, it would yield to adjustment.

As to the Philippines there is a full expectation of greater difficulties to be surmounted. The President is firmly of the opinion that the United States has no use for the islands as a permanent possession.

The departure of General Brooke and General Paines from Hampton Roads to-morrow, to reinforce General Miles in Porto Rico, is a very substantial evidence of the purpose of the government not to abate the prosecution of military operations at this stage of the negotiations. The two generals are embarked on rapid liners, and should reach General Miles by next Monday, putting him in possession of a sufficient force to begin the movement upon San Juan at once.

St. Thomas, July 27.—The Spanish troops in Porto Rico are being withdrawn from the outlying towns and concentrating upon San Juan. The defences of the capital are being strengthened.

London, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Spain will probably protest against an attack upon Porto Rico after the Washington cabinet had officially received Spanish overtures for peace. Should a circular note on this subject be sent to the powers, it will contain the exact dates of the Spanish communications, making it clear that the United States deferred its answer in order to be able to date it after the American forces had gained a footing in Porto Rico. Senor Sagasta said to-day: "We resolved on peace many days ago and made known our resolution to the United States government. I regard as null and void, and as destitute of good faith everything the Americans have done since, and I am ready to protest against it formally.

"An official despatch from Porto Rico yesterday said the Americans had advanced in the direction of Vauco, fighting most of the way. Several hundred Spanish regulars and volunteers encountered them, and an engagement ensued which lasted the whole night and only ceased with dawn on the following day, when the Americans were obliged to withdraw to the coast."

At Dead of Night.—"Yes; the house got afire and we barely escaped with our lives." "Horrible!" "Wasn't it? But, you see, we just didn't have time to put any more on."—Palladelphia Bulletin.

Tennis Pants, will not shrink. $1.95 pair. B. Williams & Co.

TWO TREASURE SHIPS.

The Rosalie and City of Kingston at Seattle With Klondike Gold and Reports Rich Strikes.

Seattle, July 27.—The Rosalie, the fourteenth treasure boat during July, has arrived from Lynn Canal.

The City of Kingston, bringing the passengers of the Canadian steamer Athenian, makes the fifteenth arrival. It is estimated that over $300,000 in Klondike valuables reached Seattle through these steamers, which increase the total gold importation this month to $9,811,600.

The Rosalie's passengers report that a stampede will be made to Indian river owing to the discovery of rich diggings on the branches.

The clean-up on Dominion and Sulphur creeks had been completed and was so favorable that claims were selling from $25,000 to $40,000 each.

VIRGINIA MAY BOOM.

Reported Strike of a Great Body of Rich Ore.

Rossland, July 27.—One of the most important strikes yet made in this camp is reported from the Virginia. In that property at the three hundred foot level, in the drift at a point 140 feet from the shaft there has been encountered an ore chute that is known to be 28 feet wide and the foot wall is not yet in sight. The pay streak is nine feet wide and runs $50 per ton. The management were confident of striking this vein and have been steadily working with that end in view, but did not expect it would be so rich. The camp is excited and dealing in Virginia stock is going on at a lively rate.

LORD MELGUND.

His Appointment a Surprise to Political Gossips—"Vigorous Rule" Predicted.

Toronto, July 26.—A cable to the Evening Telegram from London says: "The Morning Standard, commenting upon the appointment of Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada, says the announcement disappoints the calculations of political gossips. There is no reason to suppose, the Standard continues, that Lord Minto will prove unequal to the duties he is called upon to discharge."

The Daily News, referring to the appointment, says: "Lord Melgund will do well to follow in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor, Lord Aberdeen. The less the new Governor-General interferes in Canadian politics, the better he will fill the position to which he has been appointed."

The Evening Globe says that from Lord Minto may be reasonably expected five years of vigorous rule.

THE CHESS TOURNEY.

Tarrasch Won From Pillsbury the First of the Deciding Games.

Vienna, July 27.—The first game of the tie match between Pillsbury and Tarrasch was played to-day and won by Tarrasch. The match is for the best out of four games.

BISMARCK VERY LOW.

The Family Assembled in Expectation of His Death at Any Moment.

Berlin, July 27.—A representative of a Hamburg newspaper telegraphing from Friedrichshrue at 4:40 p.m. says: "The reports of Prince Bismarck's serious illness are verified, so far as can be ascertained. The family feared the worst yesterday. The Prince is weaker to-day, but as he slept well last night it is hoped he may again improve. The whole family is assembled at Friedrichshrue.

COLONIAL SEAMEN.

Movement for Their Enrolment in the Naval Reserve—Mr. Mulock's Prospects.

London, July 27.—A deputation from the British Empire League visited the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Geo. J. Goschen, to-day to urge the enrolling of colonial seamen in the naval reserve. Mr. Goschen said he thoroughly sympathized with the movement, adding that the colonies ought to realize that they must bear a fair share of the defences of the Empire. Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked that if the colonies would bear the expense of training the naval reserve men, the government would bear the expense of the men's training fees. In conclusion Mr. Goschen promised the deputation that the commanders of the British naval stations would be instructed to open communications with the various colonial governments, with the view of evolving a practical scheme for enrolling colonial seamen.

Postmaster-General Mulock of Canada, who, by the way it is reported, is about to be knighted, assured Mr. Goschen of the cheerful co-operation of Canada in any movement having for its object the safety and stability of the British Empire.

Summer Underwear 90c. per suit. B. Williams & Co

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Progressing Favorably Toward Recovery and May Be Moved This Week.

London, July 27.—The Prince of Wales is progressing so far favorably that it has been definitely decided to remove him to Cowes on Saturday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

This Friendly Society Chooses Distinguished Office Bearers.

London, July 27—The Anglo-American League recently formed for the purpose of securing "cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations," to-day selected Right Hon. Jas. Bryce, Liberal member of parliament for the South division of Aberdeen, for chairman, and the Duke of Sutherland for treasurer. Membership in the league is open to all British and American subjects; and branches are authorized in all the large cities and towns.

THE COMMISSION.

Lord Herschell Arrives at New York, But Refuses to Talk.

New York, July 27.—Lord Herschell, P.C., G.C.B., formerly Lord High Chancellor, the head of the British commission to settle the differences between the United States and Canada, arrived in this country to-day on the White Star liner Teutonic from Liverpool. He was accompanied on the voyage by his son. Lord Herschell declined to speak of his mission on this side of the Atlantic, or express himself in regard to the Spanish-American war or the peace prospects, initiated by the French ambassador at Washington. Lord Herschell left to-night for Ottawa in a special car via the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

The joint high commission to settle the differences between Canada and the United States will convene at Quebec on August 10 next. The questions upon which there is so much dispute and which will be considered by the commission, include the following: Fur seals in Behring sea and the North Pacific ocean; Atlantic and Pacific coast fisheries, and fisheries in inland waters contiguous to the frontiers; delineation of the Alaskan boundary; alien labor laws; transportation of merchandise in bond through the United States and Canada; naval vessels on the lakes; mining rights of citizens of one country within the territory of the other; reciprocity in trade, and in conveyance of persons in the custody of officers of one country through the territory of the other.

The United States will be represented at the Quebec conference by John A. Foster, reciprocity commissioner Kasson, Senators Gray and Fairbanks and Representative Dingley. The Canadian and Newfoundland arbitrators, of whom Lord Herschell is the recognized head, are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton, M.P., and Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland.

WEDNESDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Second game, Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 5.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 5; Cleveland, 6.

At Louisville—Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 1.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Peace Overtures Give Strength to the Market, but Rise Checked by Profit-Taking.

New York, July 27.—Nearly all the strength and activity in to-day's stock market were confined to the first hour. At the opening there was a rush to buy, as a result of orders placed with commission houses this morning on the announcement that Spain had addressed the United States government with a request for peace. Then realizing sales held prices back to within a small fraction above last night, and even dragged them below last night's level on active profit-taking, but these offers to realize were confidently and aggressively absorbed, and the demand was still unsatisfied. The market was apparently embarked on a sustained upward movement, when Sugar began to pause, after an advance of nearly two points, which resulted in dislodging heavy covering orders.

Closing prices: Atchison, 13⅜; do. pfd., 54⅜; B. & O., 14½; Can. Pac., 84½; Can. Sou., 55½; Cent. Pac., 15¼; C. & N. W., 100; C. B. & Q., 106; D. & H., offered, 107½; D. L. & W., 152½; D. & R. G., 12¼; do. pfd., 50¾; Erie (new), 13⅜; do. first pfd., 35⅜; G. N., 120; Lake Shore, 180½; L. & N., 52½; M. C., 105¼; Mo. Pac., 35½; N. Y. C., 118; N. W., 104; N. Amn., 6½; N. P., 16⅜; O. & St. L., 29; R. I., 91¾; Sou. Pac., 19½; U. P., 24; Wabash, 7¼; U. S. Ex., 107; Wells-Fargo, 119; Con. Gas, 199½; Com. Cable, 170; Man. Elev., 19; Lead, 35; do. pfd., 109; Pac. Mail, 29½; Sugar, 137; W. U., 92¾; St. Paul & Omaha, 85⅜; St. Paul pfd., 151⅞.

Money on call, steady at 1¼ to 1½ per cent.; last loan, 1¼ per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3½ to 4 per cent.; sterling exchange, firm at $4.85 to ¼ for demand, and at $4.83¾ to $4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½ to $4.85, and $4.86 to $4.86½. Silver certificates, 58⅝ to 59¼c.; bar silver, 59½c.; Mexican dollars, 45½c.

The names of Dr. and Mrs. McLean and Miss McLean were inadvertently omitted from the list of those invited to the At Home at Government House on Monday.

If sickheadache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. *

The visit of the second contingent of editors from Michigan and Wisconsin will be a very short one. They will arrive, 180 strong, on the steamer Yosemite from New Westminster this afternoon and will leave again on the Charmer for Vancouver in the morning. The party will be met upon the arrival of the steamer by Mayor Redfern and a reception committee and will be immediately escorted to the steamer Quadra, on which they will embark for a trip down the straits and to Esquimalt. Unfortunately they will not have time to visit other points of interest.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

THE TERMINAL CITY.

Plans for Entertaining Visiting Newspaper Men—Meeting of Christian Endeavorers.

Lady Aberdeen's Nursing Plans—Vancouver Resolves to Found a Home.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 27.—The delegates from the C. E. Societies met again to-day in the First Presbyterian church. The officers' reports all presented a good showing, and the treasurer's showed a balance from last year. Reports were received from the following societies: The First Presbyterian, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's and the First Congregational, of Victoria; St. Andrew's, First Presbyterian, Mount Pleasant Presbyterian, Homer Street Epworth League and Zion Union, Vancouver; St. Paul and West Central Epworth League, New Westminster; Eburne Presbyterian, St. Andrew's, Nanaimo; Rossland, C. E.; Union Mines C. E., and Armstrong Union C. E. Rev. Dr. King, president of Manitoba College, gave an instructive address to the delegates and a paper was read by Miss Vaughan, of Victoria, on Endeavorers' Sunday School Work, upon which there followed a few minutes' discussion, and the meeting adjourned till 2 p.m. Rev. W. B. Cummings arrived this morning as representative from Nanaimo.

About two hundred touring newspaper men and their wives arrived on a special train of 12 coaches shortly after two o'clock this afternoon. They are from Michigan and Wisconsin, and will be in the city all this afternoon and evening. They were met at the train by the Mayor, aldermen and other officials, and Granville street was alive with them all the afternoon. They will have dinner at the Hotel Vancouver this evening and to-night will be entertained by the city to a moonlight excursion to the North Arm of the inlet, on the steamer Rothesay. They will leave for New Westminster at midnight. To-morrow they will go down the river to examine some of the canneries below the Royal City and will then proceed to Victoria. They are in charge of Will J. White.

A large shipment of California apples has been condemned by Inspector Cunningham, owing to being affected by codlin moth.

Winding up proceedings in the matter of the B. C. Iron Works have been set for to-morrow.

There is considerable anxiety felt in the city to-day over a supposed yachting fatility on Tuesday afternoon. Very rough weather was experienced in Howe Sound and last evening several persons noticed an overturned yacht drifting up the Sound.

The floor of the free library, close to where the librarian and his assistants have their desks, is gradually sinking and the city council are hastening those commissioned to find new quarters for the library. The tower of this building has been threatening to fall for some time and it is at present being strengthened.

The False Creek bridge took fire yesterday from a spark from Tait's mill. A tram conductor noticed the blaze and firemen were soon on the spot, putting out the fire before much damage was done.

Lady Aberdeen stated at the public meeting in Dunn hall, called to discuss the establishment of a home for the Victoria Order of Nurses, that the nurses must be efficient and must have earned their diploma and practised six months before they were considered competent to serve, so that the statement in an Ottawa newspaper that the nurses would be incompetent was not correct. Homes for the nurses were now established in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. If the citizens of Vancouver could see their way clear to establishing a home in Vancouver they would greatly assist the order. A superintendent would be required at a salary of $500 a year, two nurses at $10 a month each, and a maid. The cost would be about $2,000 per annum. With New Westminster and Vancouver working together the scheme would be feasible. There were a large number of people who could not pay the regular fees who would gladly pay the fees of the order. Lord Aberdeen addressed the large audience on the question. He said he was too good a Canadian to believe that British Columbians would not support the order when they understood its aims and objects. He was, therefore, confident that a home of the order would be well established in Vancouver. At the close of the Governor-General's speech, on motion of Rev. Dr. Eby and Dr. Brydone Jack, it was resolved to establish a home.

"IN MIZZOURI."

Mr. Sam T. Shaw and His Company Give Further Evidence of Their Versatility and Capability.

Although the three plays presented this week by Mr. Sam T. Shaw and his company have all been of full Western flavor, they have been as essentially dissimilar as well can be imagined, and each performance serves not only to the more thoroughly convince Victorians of the even excellence of the company, but of its versatility as well. Last night it was "In Mizzouri" that held the boards—a domestic comedy of the middle West, historically valuable as a fair average picture of the home life of Missouri folk, and a copy of "The Hoosier Doctor" with which it has been frequently compared only wherein both faithfully present several of the distinct character types of the Hoosier state. Mr. Shaw was seen last evening in the "Joe Vernon" so dear to the heart of Nat Goodwin, its creator, and so infused with mingled humor, rugged worth, and genuine humane nature. Nothing could be more distinct and different than this character, and Mr. Shaw's first night "Westerner," James Errol—yet in each he seemed to have found the line most thoroughly well suited to his talents and his methods. He is unquestionably a character actor well deserving of honorable recognition in his chosen profession, and the practical testimonial of public approval—crowded houses.

Nor is he the only versatile character actor of the company—far from it. Alice Saunders' "Mrs. Vernon" of last evening was as well studied and faithful a picture of the hard worked, sometimes irascible but always womanly housewife as even Laura Joyce Bell's famous mother-in-law of "The Hoosier Doctor;" Nellie M. Shaw gave as conscientious a "Lizbeth;" and M. J. Hooley had a unique and appreciable part of which he made the very most in "Dave," the blacksmith's helper with aspirations for the hand of Lizbeth and "a steady 'j-o-b.'" H. W. Gilbert was forceful and vigorous in the leading role of the sheriff, "Jim Radburn;" Albert Watson did a creditable "Colonel Bollinger;" and Jennie Kelton dressed, looked and acted the "Kate Vernon" in a manner accentuating all that there is in the character—which is not very much. Added to the capable sustaining of the several parts, were effective setting and incidental stage details—the smithy scene and the workmanlike carrying of the play's action through the details of wagon repairing being highly commendable. "In Mizzouri" was a finished performance from beginning to end—well acted and well staged. It could not but command the hearty appreciation of the critical, even while through the unfamiliarity of the majority of far Westerners with Pike county dialect and idioms it can never obtain the recognition here that is its due as a literary gem. To-night the company gives still further evidence of its versatility by turning from Hoosier domestic comedy to very up-to-date melodrama, the bill being a story of love and war with the red-stained soil of Cuba as the stage of its development, and Mr. Shaw in the part of Richard Vance—an American Citizen.

The other day as R. E. Brown, the mining engineer, was stepping aboard a steam launch at the dock where the Kingston ties up he slipped and in regaining his balance let go a valuable cane he was carrying and it disappeared to the bottom of the harbor. He offered George Carter a bonus to fish it up, and George spent the whole night with a rake and a rabbit's foot in an endeavor to secure it, but all he brought up was an oyster can or two. Yesterday Mr. Steve O'Brien, of the Grotto, on a wager with Mr. Brown, dived twice off the wharf in an effort to bring up the submerged cane. The depth of water was eighteen feet, and the first time Steve did not reach bottom. The next time he only brought up an empty champagne bottle, which was somewhat discouraging. Not to be defeated, and knowing Harry Davey, of the C. P. R. telegraphs, was an expert diver, the genial Steve induced him to make the attempt. Davey reached bottom the first time and on the second brought the cane to the surface, much to Mr. Brown's delight, for the cane is a valuable one, both from an intrinsic and sentimental standpoint.

MARRIED.

WORSFOLD-CHARLES—On the 27th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Cuthbert Coleman Worsfold, of New Westminster, B. C., to Catherine, youngest daughter of William Charles, of Victoria, B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,

Flour Feed, Hay and Grain

Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza

93 JOHNSON ST

FOR SALE

Steam Launch

May be seen at MacIntosh's boat landing, James Bay bridge.

Apply at 80 Kingston St.

—C. P. N. CO., LIMITED—

Steamer "TEES."

GOSSE, Master



Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, JUNEAU, WRANGEL and B.C. PORTS

(Excepting Skidegate.)

Tuesday, August 2, 8 p.m. and from Vancouver at 12 noon on August 3

For freight or passage apply at the office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

FERNWOOD LODGE—First and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. G. E. Wilkerson, Secretary. M.U. members cordially invited.

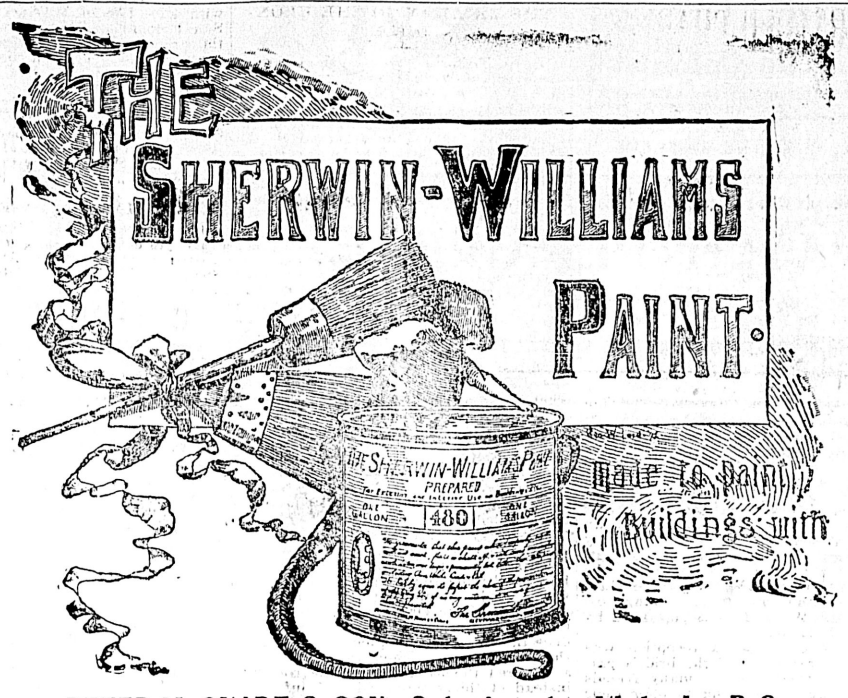
W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A. O. F.—Court Vancouver meets first and third Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Secretary. je22

FOR SALE.

GOOD FAMILY COW for sale. Apply at 51A Niagara street, James Bay. jy28

FOR SALE—An excellent American Upright Piano, full size cabinet grand. (In first class order. Will be sold cheap as owner is leaving the city. Can be seen at Waitt's piano warerooms. j7



PETER McQUADE & SON, Sole Agents, Victoria, B.C.

"MADAME GLASSE."

Of Bond St., London, England,

Opens on August 4th a dressmaking school in Y. W. C. A. rooms, 32 Rae street. The French tailor system of

Cutting and Drafting Taught

exclusively. Pupils are thoroughly instructed in drafting, cutting, designing, fitting and making of street, home and evening dresses. Also tailor-made suits, jackets, capes, plain and fancy waists and children's garments in the latest French and English styles. Pupils bring their own materials and may complete the making of a dress every eight days.

My Assistant, Madame Hursey, of New York, Proficient Dressmaker,

Supervises the making of dresses, etc. School term extends four months. Sessions held daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Saturdays excepted). Pupils qualified for business positions. Terms, etc., on application. Our system has given great satisfaction in Paris, London (Eng.), and New York.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Licensing Board, at its next sitting, for a transfer to Charles Tulk, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Omineca Saloon, situate on the west side of Government street, in the Russell Block, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1898.

R. J. RUSSELL.

AUCTION

MORTGAGE SALE

I have been instructed to sell at

11 a.m., on Monday, the 8th day of August,

at my salesroom, 15 Yates St., by virtue of the power contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, dated July 26, 1895, and registered in the Land Registry Office in Charge Book Vol. 13, Folio 791, all that piece or parcel of land and premises known as and being composed of lot number seven hundred and twenty-two (722), in Block 21, on Fort street, together with the residence erected thereon, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, according to the official map or plan of the said city.

Terms of sale, cash. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

IN AID OF THE ORPHANS

Excursion to Sooke Harbor.

By the City of Nanaimo.

SATURDAY, JULY 30th,

From the E. & N. Wharf at 2 p. m., returning at 9 p. m.

Round trip, 50 cents; children half price. Refreshments served on board by the ladies of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING

The Shaw Company

Supporting Mr. Samuel Shaw. Change of programme nightly.

TO-NIGHT

"In Mizzouri"

Shaw's famous operatic orchestra will play at every performance. Grand parade and military drill by Shaw's Challenge Band every day, leaving Theatre at 11:30 a. m.

Concert in front of Theatre at 7:30 p. m. Popular prices—Evening, 25c., 35c., 50c.; matinee, 15c. and 25c. Reserved seats at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

Three Public Lectures

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

(THEOSOPHY.)

(International Brotherhood League.)

REV. W. E. COPELAND

of Salem, Oregon, will deliver three public lectures in Victoria, at the Universal Brotherhood headquarters, 28 Broad street, commencing Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECTS:

WEDNESDAY, 27th—"Ex Bello Pax." The effect of the Spanish-American war on Universal Brotherhood.

FRIDAY, 28th—"The Wizard Hand and the Magic Water."

SUNDAY—"The Mystic Continent and the Mystic People."

The lectures are free. The public are invited.

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee, The finest Bee the world ever produced, on draught at the . . . .

Bank Exchange,

The coolest, cleanest, and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never close

WANTS.

WANTED—A single man who understands gardening and care of horses. Enquire at 36 Douglas street. jy27

WANTED—By good dressmaker, work by the day. Apply at 48 Birdcage walk. jy28

WANTED—A good girl for light housework and to assist with children. Apply at Henry's candy store, 38 Government street. jy28

WANTED—Position as lady's companion, nursery governess or housekeeper. Address A. C., Colonist office. jy28

WANTED—Thoroughly sound buggy horse, quiet, for a lady to drive. Price and where seen. Norton, Colonist office. jy27

WANTED—Position as lady's companion, nursery governess or housekeeper. Address, A. C., Colonist office. jy27

WANTED—At Union Club, a cook; unexceptional references required. jy22

WANTED—A woman to assist at chamber work and in dining-room. Apply at Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, B. C. jy22

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, boots and shoes. Send card, Booth. m1

TO LET OR LEASE.

FURNISHED ROOMS and board wanted for family of three and two children; vicinity of Victoria, near sea. Address A. B., care this office. jy28

TO LET—Furnished cottage on Fort street. Pemberton & Son. jy26

TO LET—Cheap homes, cottage, five rooms and bath, $6 rent; also 4-roomed cottage, $3.50, water included; conveniences for keeping cow and chickens. Apply at corner of Taunton and Clark streets, Spring Ridge. jy16

TO LET—Three houses with five and six rooms each, with gardens planted; rent, $5 per month. Apply at No. 5 Centre road, Spring Ridge. jy15

TO RENT—From August, furnished residence on coast, Esquimalt district, with 128 acres, buildings, stock, etc.; $500 per annum. A. W. More & Co, agents, 86 Government street. jy8

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS to let at the Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Aply at 97 Quadra street. jy7

TO LET—For two months, from August 1st, furnished house with modern conveniences and piano. Alan S. Dumbleton, 39½ Langley street. jy6

MISCELLANEOUS.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."—In the matter of an application for a duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Lot Thirty-nine (39), Block F, Victoria West, part of Section XXXI., Esquimalt District. British Columbia. NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Modest Demers to the above land, dated the 14th day of April, A.D. 1864, and Numbered 1753 B. Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., July 9, A.D. 1898. S. Y. Wootton, Registrar General.

TRADERS purchasing miners' clothing to take to the Klondike can save money by calling on us. We are clearing our stock of miners' goods below cost. Let us give you prices. Gilmore & McCandless.

V. I. PRODUCE SOCIETY, Ltd., has for sale Potatoes, Oats, Hay, Fruit and Vegetables of all kinds at lowest market prices. Also Eggs, Butter and Cream. Two first-class Jersey Cows for sale, in full milk. Potato Sacks for sale. Thos. T. Hull, Manager. jy27

LOST OR FOUND.

STRAYED—From No. 26 Cadboro Bay road, a young cocker spaniel, black, white spot on throat. Finder will be rewarded on returning to above address or to the office of Spratt & Macaulay, 104 Government street. jy28

LOST—A silver watch and gold chain, between the Gorge and Four-Mile House. Reward will be paid to person returning same to this office. jy27

LOST—A fortune in solid gold by relying on assayers who use the old-time process of assay. Why? Because it is unreliable and expensive. je29

FOUND—A fortune by the new scientific process of assaying. It is reliable, prompt and cheap. J. Knowles & Co., Room 69, Five Sisters Block, Victoria. je29

LOST—A gold locket and chain, with initials. Reward at Colonist office. jy24

LOST—A small gold locket; small diamond on one side, photo of a lady on inside. Finder will receive thanks and $8 reward on presenting same to Colonist office. jy24

LOST—On the 19th inst., a small gold brooch, set with diamonds. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. jy26

LOST—On Sooke road, or trail leading up the river, a gold hunting watch; presentation inscription inside case. Anyone returning same to Bank of British Columbia will be rewarded. jy26

LOST—On Saturday evening, a lace shawl, between Campbell's drug store and the theatre. Finder will kindly leave the same at Colonist office. jy26

RECEPTION ACCOUNTS,

It is hereby requested that all accounts in connection with the reception to their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen be sent in promptly to the undersigned.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Victoria, B. C., 26th July, 1898.

—THE—

Hickman Tye Hardware

CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858.

32 and 34 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers of

Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery

Mining and Milling Supplies a Specialty

Headquarters for Klondike Supplies. Victoria is the cheapest place to outfit. Prices quoted on application. All custom house papers made free of charge.

WORSFOLD-CHARLES.

Mr. C. C. Worsfold, of New Westminster and Miss Catherine Charles Married Yesterday.

Services at Christ Church Cathedral and Reception at the Residence of the Bride's Parents.

At Christ Church cathedral yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cuthbert C. Worsfold, of New Westminster, and Miss Catherine Charles, youngest daughter of Mr. William Charles, late Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in this city, were united in marriage. The large edifice was crowded with the friends of the couple, both of whom have been prominent and popular members of Victoria's social set. The services at the cathedral were conducted by Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, and were the usual marriage services of the Anglican church, accompanied by a very pretty choral service. The bride and her attendants, her three little nieces, the Misses Eberts and Miss Beatrice Gaudin, wore handsome and becoming costumes. Mr. Worsfold was supported by Mr. W. H. Langley.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Fort street, where many friends called during the evening to offer their congratulations.

Among the wedding presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Worsfold were the following:—

Mrs. Bright (England), silver card case; Miss Worsfold (India), Indian cushion and cosy; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Drake, silver brush, comb and mirror; Mrs. Worsfold (England), table linen; the Misses Hayward (England), hot water jug; Miss Maud Worsfold (England), two water-color sketches; Miss Connie Worsfold (England), two silver bon-bon dishes; Mr. Herbert Worsfold (England), pair silver muffineers; Mr. Hamilton Worsfold (England), pair toast racks; Miss Bright (England), six silver teaspoons and pair tongs; Mrs. Neufelder (Seattle), check; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Neufelder (Seattle), check; Sir Henry and Lady Crease, dozen silver coffee spoons; Miss J. Crease, pair silver tongs; Miss Goodfellow (Seattle), lace handkerchief; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Boulton, chair and cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis (Penticton), check; Miss Macallum, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Halted, chair; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Worsfold, bric-a-brac stand; Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, six silver teaspoons; Mr. Vowell, check; Miss Pemberton, smelling salts bottle; Mrs. Buckett, vase; Mrs. Tye, check; Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, entree dish; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Irving, silver mirror; Mr. Kirk, dozen silver teaspoons; Mr. Pearse, check; Miss S. Pemberton, bon-bon dish; Mrs. and Miss Dunsmuir, check; Mr. C. W. Ward (Kamloops), check; Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Scriven, fish knives and forks; Mrs. Scriven, etchings and household linen; Mr. S. Matson, cut glass and silver powder box and silver-mounted whisk; Mr. Arthur Sola, water-color sketch; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anderson, game set, limoges china; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Grahame, check; Mrs and the Misses Beale, pair of vases; Dr. J. S. Helmcken, check; Miss Beatrice Gaudin, silver bon-bon dish; Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkinson, silver bonnet brush; Miss Ring, vase; Hon. C. E. and Mrs. Cornwall Ashcroft, check; Miss Wurd, drawn-work doylies; Mrs. Finlayson, check; Miss M. Finlayson, oak and silver biscuit box; Mr. Grahame, check; Rev. Canon and Mrs. Beanlands, silver cream jug; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. R. Thomson, check; Mrs. McTavish, check; A Friend, cheese dish; Mr. and Mrs. Munro, check; Mrs. Ridgway Wilson, oil painting; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Taylor, silver pie-slice; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, silver grape scissors; Mr. W. B. Charles, check; Misses C. and H. Drake, silver bon-bon dish; Miss Milly Drake, embroidered table cloth; Mrs. and Miss Ritchet, biscuit box; Mr. Pike, dessert knives and forks; Mr. W. H. Langley, silver tea service; Mr. F. B. Ward, silver salt cellars; Mrs. Englehardt, jewel case; Mr. and Mrs. Dewdney, salver and marmalade jar; Mrs. H. P. Bell, cut glass and silver powder box; Mr. Gamble, silver mustard-pot; Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, New Westminster), chafing dish; Mr. S. Smith (New Westminster), fruit dish; Mrs. Dunsmuir, silver comb; Hon. D. M. and Mrs. Eberts, check; Mr. and Mrs. Brymner (New Westminster), drawn-work tea-cloth; Mrs. Glenny, embroidered drape; Dr. and Mrs. Hanington, table; Mr. and Mrs. Mohun, pair curtains; Miss Newton, oil painting; Miss G. Newton, water-color; Mr. Roy (New Westminster), pudding dish; Mrs. Pemberton, check; Mrs. Macnaughton Jones, drawn-work scarf; Mrs. Scholefield, fire screen; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, pair of cut-glass dishes; Mr. A. W. V. Innes, salts bottle; Mr. and Mrs. Alan Dumbleton, bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. Archer Martin, bon-bon dishes; Miss Ellis, bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. Hussey, silver photo-frame; Major Jones, clock; the Misses Galley, soup tureen; Miss Keefer, cut glass and silver box; Mrs. McInnes, sugar-sifter; the Misses Davie, wedgewood tea-set; the Misses Phyllis, Lorna and Mabel and Master Harold Eberts, silver soup-ladle, silver fish-slice and fork; Mr. and Mrs. Loewen, vase, limoges china; Mrs. Wootton, silver sauce-ladle; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Barnard, cut-glass water bottle; Mrs. Barnard, embroidered sofa cushion; Mrs. Barnard, table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, drawn-work tea-cloth; Mrs. W. W. Pinder, pair salt cellars and pepper pots; Mrs. Powell, silver bon-bon dish; Mrs. Miles, dessert knives and forks; Mrs. Gregory (Seattle), cup and saucer; Mrs. and Miss McTavish, hand-painted cups and saucers; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hall, pudding dish; Miss Hall, hand-painted bon-bon dish; Mr. Boscowitz, check; Mr. A. Crease, table; Capt. Palmer, chair; Miss Carrie Hall, silver Indian bracelet; Miss Dupont, silver teaspoons; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, flower-pot; Mr. and Mrs. Laing, pepper-pots; Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Johnston, dinner-gong; Mr. F. C'Reilly, chair; Mrs. Combe, table; the Misses Angus, rug; Mrs. Croft, fire-irons and fender; Mrs. Brady, silver spoon; Mrs. Shaw, silver dinner bell; Dr. and Mrs. Meredith Jones, vase, limoges china; Mr. and Mrs. Gore, silver button-hook and shoe-horn; Mr. and Mrs. Blackwood, fern-pot; Mrs. W. R. Higgins, fern-pot; Mrs. Rant, salt cellars; Mrs. James Dunsmuir, cut-glass and silver berry-dish; the Misses Gaudin, nut-dish; Mrs. Bryden, cut-glass water-bottle; Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving, cut-glass bowl; Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Mackay, silver berry spoon; A Friend, gold ring; Miss Beaven, silver button-hook; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Smith, two silver bon-bon dishes; Mr. Hills, silver pen-tray; Mr. B. H. T. Drake, silver sugar dredger; Mrs. Richard Jones, silver and cut-glass muellage pot; Capt. and Mrs. Livingston Thompson, silver bon-bon dish; Mrs. H. G. Lewis, preserve dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, silver frame; Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, check; Mr. J. and Miss O'Reilly, egg-stand; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayward, two dozen knives and pair of carvers; the Misses Langley, silver sugar-sifter; Mrs. Cambie (Vancouver), inkstand; Mrs. Tatlow (Vancouver), silver ladle; Mr. and Mrs. Flumerfelt, check; Capt. and Mrs. Gaudin, silver-mounted carvers; Mr. and Mrs. George Rogers, dorley; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Harris, lace handkerchiefs; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ross, painted photo frame; Mr. Shallcross, pipe; Mr. Luxton, candlesticks; Mr. F. C. Davidge, pie-plate; Col. Prior, silver celery dish; M. L. Boscowitz, spirit stand; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, nut-crackers; Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, cut-glass and silver bottles; Dr. and Mrs. Helmcken, check; Drs. John and George Duncan, jewel box; Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman, silver buckle; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ward, oak and silver salad bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Pooley, check; Mr. and Mrs. McPhillips, silver and glass heart box; Dr. Newcombe, check; Mrs. Vernon, check.

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.

Straw Hats half price, for two weeks only. B. Williams & Co.

THE RAILWAY TO THE KLONDIKE.

To the Editor:—Now that the elections are over and the gold has begun to come out, it is time something were done to get this project moving. We have had the assurance from Ottawa that if the country turned out, as it promised, the Stikine railway would have a moderate cash subsidy. There is now no doubt about the gold. If it turns up to be $7,000,000, as the manager of the Bank of British North America estimates, that is very well for this year, for almost the whole of that must have been got by men who were in last winter, few who left for the mines last autumn, can have begun to work and none who left this spring. If men can afford the present transportation and living they can do much better by having the cost of both reduced. At present the cost of transportation by the passes is so high and the discomforts so great that only very bold and very fortunate men can afford to mine in the country. The uncertainty of the Yukon route leaves the trade by that river in the hands of millionaires alone. None but such can be out of their money, as they must do, sometimes, for twelve or eighteen months. Lower rates and cheaper means of living must be provided. The present cost of transportation by the passes is from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Goods costing from 1 to 5 cents per pound cannot pay these rates. By the Stikine route there is no reason why goods should not be transported from Victoria to Dawson City at from 3 to 5 cents per pound, which would reduce the cost of living there to a third of the present rate. Then we might have a hundred thousand men in the country instead of thirty thousand. If our ministers in Ottawa are not asleep they will set about this business at once and have it done. If they do not we may as well hand over the country to the United States and bid a dignified adieu. Put in the Stikine railway and the great American companies will carry by it for seven months in the year and every month of the seven instead of one a year by the Yukon.

JAMES ANGUS.

July 27, 1898.

DIVINE LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor:—No one who is even moderately well read in history will be disposed to question the tremendous advantage that a strong religious sentiment gives to any body of men in battle, to say nothing of a nation at war. Yet there must be two parties in a fight and one must inevitably get the worst of it, whether divine aid is extended to one or the other is always a matter of point of view. The winner naturally believes he has been strengthened by the arm of the Lord, but how about the loser? In this case the Americans have swept everything before them, so it is not difficult for them to give that "recognition of divine leadership in the hour of the nation's triumph" to which you refer. But to the Spaniards it must be impossible, in the hour of the nation's trial, to believe that their enemy is led by the divine power, or, indeed, influenced by any power at all save that of superior strength.

To put the question in a sentence it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that any nation rich in money, men and guns will invariably overcome any other nation poor in those necessary factors for making war; and that without any reference whatever to the righteousness of its cause or the qualities of its leadership, divine or otherwise. Of this there are countless instances in history. And did not Cromwell, with all his religious faith, adjure his soldiers to "put your trust in God, but keep your powder dry," while Napoleon's cynical remark, "Providence is always on the side of the big battalions," is known to every one.

President McKinley is said to be a man of deep religious feeling, and his action in calling upon the nation to give thanks for victory was perfectly natural, and not to be questioned within a certain limited range. But to give thanks to God for victory is one thing; to go further and to ascribe that victory to divine leadership is quite another. The latter is entirely a matter of opinion or belief and is utterly incapable of proof. Further if God has led the Americans to victory, it logically follows that he has deliberately led the Spaniards to defeat, which is an idea that must be abhorrent to anyone who believes in a beneficient supreme being.

Is it not much more reasonable to believe that "As ye sow, therefore shall ye reap," and that the Spaniards because of their sowing the wind are now reaping the whirlwind. It is a great law of nature that the unfit must sooner or later give place to the fit, and that the bad government and corruption that have cursed Spain for centuries should now react with terrible force on the people of that unhappy country is only to be expected.

G.

A LINE FROM RUSSIA.

Renewed Talk of Steamship Connection With the Great Siberian Railroad.

The C. P. R. bulletin announces the arrival of the White Star liner Victoria at New York yesterday afternoon.

Captain Erickson, of the steamship Douglas, leaves for New York to-day, having only contracted to deliver the vessel at Victoria. Before the ship enters service she will be given an overhauling. It is very doubtful whether or not the steamer will be placed on the northern run, as her owner says he has two or three offers of business for the ship, which he is now considering.

A Russian civil engineer connected with the trans-Siberian railway, who it is stated, is to take passage on the R. M. S. Empress of India, is reported to have said that President Scott, of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, was not in St. Petersburg to take orders for the building of a number of ironclads for the Russian navy, but to contract if possible for building sixteen merchant ships to ply between Port Arthur and the coast of America. The possibility that a line would be established between Russia and America has previously been reported.

A letter just received from Yokohama at the Pacific Coast headquarters of the Northern Pacific Steamship company states that the company's liner Victoria on her last outward trip located an abandoned stern wheel steamer 500 miles off Cape Flattery. The Victoria ran alongside the forlorn craft, relieved it of a quantity of supplies that never had been broken into and a lot of furnishings and then caused its destruction in order that it might not prove a menace to navigation.

Geo. B. Dodwell, of Dodwell, Carlill & Co., has left Tacoma for Liverpool. Prior to his departure he said that while away he might make arrangements for replacing the Arizona, which has just been withdrawn from the Northern Pacific steamship line to carry troops to the Philippines.

Steamer Garonne leaves the outer wharf to-day, for Comox, to take in coal preparatory to another trip to St. Michael.

After landing her Victoria freight, the Mogul left yesterday for Portland.

ADDED TO THE COAL FLEET.

The big Austrian ship Siam passed out to sea early yesterday morning laden with 4,200 tons of N. V. C. Co. coal for San Francisco. This is the Siam's initial trip in the Vancouver Island coal carrying trade, in which she will now be continually employed. She has been eminently successful as a wool freighter and has during the past five years been employed chiefly in Australia, India and China. She is somewhat larger than her sister ship, the Burma, and is commanded by Capt. S. Raicich with S. Xigga as first officer and William Bell as chief engineer.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Lorne brought into the Roads early yesterday morning the big four-masted ship Australia, 34 days from Shanghai. The ship by mistake had been listed for Tacoma, but is here for orders, having, however, no local agents.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer, from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, from Port Townsend.
Str. Lorne, from the Straits.
Str. Douglas, from Coronel.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer, for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, for Port Townsend.
Str. Mogul, for Portland.
Str. Maude, for Nanaimo.
Str. Fingal, for Vancouver.
Str. Lorne, for the Straits.

BUSINESS FAILURE

Is Frequently Caused by the Worry Attendant on Dyspepsia.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Step in and Remove the Cause of the Trouble, Thus Bringing Success and Prosperity.

Many a man is ruined by Dyspepsia.

Many a business man becomes bankrupt through Dyspepsia.

A business man needs all his wits—a clear brain, steady nerves, and a strong, resolute will-power, to succeed in these days of fierce competition.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, by giving perfect digestion, give sound sleep—hence, steady nerves, and clear head.

If he would have a clear brain and steady nerves, he must give both brain and nerves their proper rest.

To rest his brain and nerves he must sleep. Want of sleep clouds the brain, makes it confused and slow, and makes a man nervous—"shaky."

You can't lie awake all night, and keep awake yourself and keep all your senses awake in your store next day.

Dyspepsia robs a man of his sleep. It causes mental suffering as well as physical agony.

It robs him of his keenness, his clearness of foresight, and his power of concentrating his attention.

He leaves his business to the care of employees, who are careless. Or he is gruff and ungracious to customers.

Trade falls off. He worries more and more. He makes mistakes. Matters grow worse and worse, and finally, he "breaks."

If he had been free from pain—if he had slept well, he would have prospered.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets give sound and refreshing sleep. They give perfect digestion by digesting the food themselves.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

NEW ENGLAND.

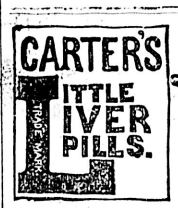
W. J. Taafe, Vancouver.
J. W. Henderson, Vancouver.
George L. Wright, wife and daughter, Port Moody.
J. Macaulay, Vancouver.

VICTORIA.

Fred. G. Peto, Nanaimo.
A. Richley, Portland.
Charles Kelly and wife, Dawson.
Robert Ward, —.
W. H. McCarthy, Montreal.
G. H. Hadwen, Duncan's.
T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz.
A. S. Oppal, Dawson.
A. Opdal, Vancouver.
P. J. Pearson, Victoria.
E. Lefontaine, wife and daughter, —.
William Parkinson, Orange, N. J.
Maud Melford, Skaneapolis, N. Y.
Mrs. N. Farnham, Skaneapolis, N. Y.
J. E. Fitzgerald, Junia, Ariz.
Julia Mark, Portland, Or.
Broome P. Smith, Stanley Pool, Congo Free State.
Sherman Smith and wife, Memphis, Tenn.
R. H. Pratt and wife, Minneapolis.
W. J. Feppett, Vancouver.
C. J. Harrison, Victoria.
E. M. Wilson, Lakeview, Wash.

100 Pairs Men's Tweed Pants $1.20, for two weeks only. B. Williams & Co.

Write on a stove with a piece of chalk the number of your warts. When the number has burned off the stove your warts will be gone.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Ship Glenalvin

The undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew without his written order.

(Sd.) JOHN KERR, Master.

STICKINE River Service.

—THE—

Str. "Casca"

will leave

Wrangel, Aug. 1st

and every ten days thereafter for.....

GLENORA
TELEGRAPH CREEK

For rates apply at the office of

Casca Steamboat Comp'y.

43 Fort Street, Victoria.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H B.M mails, leave Victoria, 8 p.m. July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2, 7 12, 17, 22, 27, Sept. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m. July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sept. 3, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Alki leave

VICTORIA,

B. C., p. m., July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, August 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Sept. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Agts., Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P. S. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

STEAMER FLORA

Leaves BENNETT every day for WHITE HORSE,

Connecting with Steamers

ORA and NORA

FOR

DAWSON CITY.

Through boat from Bennett every three days.

Freight and passengers booked through from Victoria to Dawson.

Safe delivery of gold, specie and money to and from Dawson guaranteed.

Freight will only be forwarded from Bennett in order of booking. Those shipping to Dawson should make arrangements at once, as the Company will shortly be refusing freight, the carrying capacity of the steamers being limited.

Apply

BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.

ROOMS 1, 3 and 5,

Five Sisters Block Victoria, B. C

WASHINGTON & ALASKA SS. CO., FOR ALASKA

The Company's Elegant Steamer

"City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., on her regular excursion run for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, DYEA, SITKA and GLACIER BAY on or about

AUGUST 12th, and 27th.

For freight and passage and all information write or call on

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

63 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

TO KLONDIKE

The fast ocean-going steel steamship

"AMUR"

Is intended to leave Victoria Calling at Vancouver, for

Wrangel and Skagway

Connecting at Wrangel with the Co's River Steamers for Glenora; thence to Teslin Lake

By our own

Pack Trains

Pass customs before starting and save everyway.

Apply to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Agents, Vancouver, or to Victoria Office of the

K. M. T. & T. Co., Limited

G. A. STRICKLAND, Manager.

SPECIAL...

Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Duebar Watches in Solid Silver Cases Warranted ten years $6

For This Month Only

STODDART, 68 YATES STREET

When Going East

Take the

.....DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

Scenic Line of the World

Through personally conducted excursions between Portland, Ore., and Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and New York are run four days of each week.

A ride through the Famous Colorado Scenery. For all information as to rates of fare, etc., call on or address RICHARD HALL, Agt O. R. & N. Co., Victoria, B.C.

R. C. NICHOL, Gen. Agt, D. & R. G. Ry, Portland, Oregon

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria. LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a.m.	Spokane	7:00 p.m
10:[illegible] a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:0[illegible] a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the



STEAMER

City of Nanaimo

W. D. Owen, Master

will sail as follows, calling at way ports freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company' ticket office, Victoria Station [illegible] store street. [illegible]

S. S. "GUTCH"

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel, Skagway and way ports

on the——

4th and 18th OF EVERY MONTH

From Porters Wharf.

For rates and particulars apply to HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents, Victoria.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ld

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—88. Comox sail from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Seshelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdes Island, Shoal Boy, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlam capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager

Telephone 94. P.O. Box 721 [illegible]



TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., Corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair and Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

Atlantic Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From All European Points.

FROM MONTREAL.

Dominion Line—Vancouver	August 6
Dominion Line—Scotsman	August 12
Allan Line—Numidian	August 4
Allan Line—Parisian	August 11
Beaver Line—Lake Superior	August 3
Beaver Line—Gallia	August 10

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line—Lucania	August 6
Cunard Line—Etruria	August 13
Red Star Line—Berlin	August 3
Red Star Line—Kensington	August 10
White Star Line—Teutonic	August 3
White Star Line—Britannic	August 10
North German Lloyds—Saale	August 4
North German Lloyds—Lahn	August 9
French Line—La Champagne	August 13
French Line—La Navarre	August 20
Anchor Line—Anchoria	August 13
Anchor Line—Furnessia	August 20
Hamburg-American Line—Columbia	August 4
Hamburg-American Line—Normannia	August 11

For lowest rates and all other information write or call on

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General S.S Agent.
Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

The only Express Company operating between

VICTORIA, B.C., and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangel,

and intermediate points.

Reasonable rates on BULLION, SPECIE MERCHANDISE, Etc

E. E. Blackwood, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry

AND

Soo Pacific Ry.

Reduced rates to all

EASTERN POINTS

via Great Lakes Steamships

Alberta, Atheabasca & Manitoba

from Fort William

SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

Also Popular All-Rail Route to all points East and Southeast.

For Lowest Rates and Particulars apply

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent,

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

City Ticket Office

75

Government Stre

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Express
J. H. ROGERS, Agent

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. MARIOSA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 2 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape-town, S. Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. Co., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. RITHET & Co., AGENTS, Victoria, B.C. se1

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 31,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 26 1898. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A.M. 9:00	P.M. 4:00
Ar. Nanaimo	12:20	7:16
Ar. Wellington	12:45	7:35

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun
	A.M.	P.M.
Ar. Victoria	12:07	3:00
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:46	4:38
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:25	4:25

For rates and information apply at Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President

H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

o29

British Columbia Express Company,

(LIMITED),

ASHCROFT, B. C.

CARIBOO and LILLOOET

STAGE TRAVEL

CLINTON and way points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. All points in CARIBOO, Monday and Friday, connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek. LILLOOET direct, Monday and Friday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO. Ltd.

Commission Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents.

For St. Michael's and Dawson City

S.S. "ALPHA"

Connecting at St. Michael's with the fine new River Steamer "REINDEER," for all river ports to Dawson City. For freight or passage apply to

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LTD,

AGENTS

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Rw Bldg, Store St.

CHILKOOT PASS ...ROUTE...

The Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co., the Alaska Railroad & Transportation Co., the Dyea-Klondike Transportation Co issue through bills of lading for freight from Dyea to Lake Lindeman. Quick and safe delivery guaranteed. Time, 36 to 48 hours. Persons contemplating making the journey to the gold fields should carefully study the various routes. Distance by the St. Michael's route, 4410 miles; distance by the Chilkoot route, 1599 miles. Time by St. Michael's route, 45 days; time by Chilkoot route, 12 to 15 days. Apply to

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64 Government Street

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents
P.C.S.S. CO., Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

C. P. Navigation Co. Ld.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TIME TABLE NO. 85

Takes effect June 20 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No.1 train

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's and Lulu Island — Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No.2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 10th, 20th, 30th each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on 10th of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING Manager.
G. J. CARLETON, General Agent.

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE YUKON OUTPUT.

The exact output of gold from the Yukon this year will never be ascertainable with any approach to accuracy, but if we accept $10,000,000 as the figure, and this will not be considered extravagant even by the most conservative, the amount is sufficient to warrant the highest hopes and the undertaking of such enterprises as are necessary to furnish proper highways of travel and transportation. In order to appreciate better what this moderate estimate of the output implies, let it be supposed that word should be received that in Northern Labrador or Southern Greenland gold mines had been found that would yield $10,000,000 in a year. Would not such a discovery completely transform the Northeastern section of this continent? Those people who are disappointed because the amount has not reached $20,000,000 are difficult to satisfy. One New York paper headed the despatch announcing the reduced estimate with the line "Not a Bonanza." We venture to say that if a half dozen steamers should sail into New York harbor in the next thirty days, bringing in all $10,000,000 in gold from Labrador or Greenland, there would not be type in the office of the paper big enough to be adequate to the expression of its jubilation.

A few things are to be mentioned in this connection. One is that the public mind had been prepared for so vastly larger an amount, that when the enormous probable output was made known, the fact that it cut the estimate in two was the principal thing thought of. Another is that several causes combined to reduce the output, lack of candles, fear as to the scarcity of food and a shortage of water in the spring being among them. Another is that this output does not represent the work of those who went in last year to any great extent. Very few of these appear in the list of those returning with gold, the reason being that they got in too late to do more than work for wages. The list does not embrace any of those who went up since the beginning of the year. Most of these have hardly begun prospecting yet. The $10,000,000 of gold represents the operations of the people who were in the country a year ago, that is as a general proposition.

It is perhaps just as well that the output was not so sensationally large as there was reason to suppose it might be. If it had reached $20,000,000, there would have been a rush North, which would have led to a very serious state of things next year. As it is the development of the Yukon will proceed at a more moderate pace, and on a more substantial basis. In view of what is now known, there seems reason to believe that the Yukon placers in Canada and Alaska may be counted on as reasonably certain to yield yearly for some time to come a minimum of $15,000,000 of gold. Further prospecting may greatly augment this amount, but if it does not, this will be sufficient to be the foundation of an extremely important business. The real value of the Yukon placers to the country does not consist in the fact that a few hundred people go into the country, remain there a year or two and come out with a fortune, but that profitable mining can be established as a permanent industry. It will be better for Canada if the mines only yield sufficient profit to render it worth while for their owners to work them, for this will secure the steady employment of labor, the consumption of a large amount of goods and the carrying on of a large transportation business. There is a wide distinction between the gains of the speculator and the adventurer and the profit to the community, and this difference ought to be kept in mind when the future of the Yukon, and the means of promoting the exploitation of its wealth are discussed.

SEEDS OF ANARCHY.

The British Columbia News says that "the Turner government should lose no time in stamping out the weeds of socialism and anarchy, which have secured such rank growth in this province of late." In another article it likens the arguments of the opposition to "the utterances of populistic windbags, who freely promise relief for every human ill, if they get in power." There is a good deal in this. The Colonist does not wish to criticize with undue severity those with whom it is unable to agree on political questions, but it is only too true there has been lately manifested in this province a tendency, which will work incalculable mischief if it is not checked.

British Columbia needs capital to develop its resources, and this can only be secured by the observance of certain cardinal principles. These are the maintenance of a high standard of political morality; the keeping of good faith with investors by the legislature, the passage of laws which will favor the actual investor rather than the speculator, the encouragement of investment by refraining from experimenting in legislation. Men who have money to invest in the province will keep it in their pockets unless they can be certain that the conditions, under which they will expend it, are likely to be permanent and that they will not be assailed as monopolists and be met by a demand for severe taxation upon them as soon as they have made a locality prosperous by reason of their enterprise. In short we do not want in British Columbia the condition of things which populism wrought in Kansas, where the effect of a little piece of legislation was the withdrawal of $15,000,000 in a single year from a single class of investments, that is mortgages. The self-styled reformers, of whom we have some samples in British Columbia, got control of the Kansas legislature and passed one of their new-fangled laws. The moment it received the assent of the Governor, the mortgage companies began withdrawing their loans. This meant the foreclosing of past due mortgages and the refusal to extend the time on those falling due. Thus the evil effects of the experiment fell upon the very people, whom it was intended to relieve. The result was that the next legislature repealed the law. The message of the Governor on the subject is one of the best of all warnings against tampering with the good faith which ought to be kept by a country with those who invest their money in it.

This populistic tendency, so manifest in the Western States a few years ago, was characterized by a feeling almost akin to hatred of those who are vested with authority. It found expression in language such as British Columbians were unfamiliar with, until the development of Kootenay offered an opportunity for adventurers in journalism to put in print here the theories learned under populistic influences. Populism is only a step from anarchy in one particular. Anarchy teaches that all government is only legalized robbery. Populism teaches that all men in authority, not populists, are robbers. British Columbia has seen this claim advanced to the detriment of the province, and if there is one thing that is more necessary than another at the present time is that such teaching shall be stamped out. The men who advance such an idea are incapable of appreciating the possibility of any public man being able to steal and yet remaining honest, of his having the opportunity to be corrupt and yet remaining pure. Their minds are incapable of such a conception. To them power is synonymous with plunder. If evidence is wanted of the injury done by these assaults upon the honesty of public men, let the experience of those states, countries and cities in the United States be taken, where for years a constant attack of this nature upon public men has been carried on, and it will be seen that when they borrow money they have to pay far beyond the market rates, and that even then their debentures failed to command a decent price. It is not because of a fear that the interest will not be met, or that the property upon which the debentures are issued is not ample security, but because the standing of the community is lowered in the opinion of the investing public, and the men who handle the loans have this in view when dealing with it.

The sprouting seeds of anarchy, which have been implanted in the soil of this province should be killed before they have choked the healthy growth of confidence, without which abiding prosperity is impossible. Parties may differ upon questions of policy; but there should be perfect harmony on all things touching the standing of the province abroad.

The estimable Columbian keeps pegging away at the government. If our contemporary should appear some day without denouncing Mr. Turner or the Colonist, its readers would not recognize it. Whenever the Colonist feels the need of rest it opens the Columbian and reads one of the familiar articles, which serves the same purpose as the opiate, which the Columbian recommends the Colonist to furnish to its readers. The Colonist feels towards the Columbian like the Irishman felt towards his wife. "Can't you two live together without quarrelling?" asked the justice; to which the prisoner replied, "Not happily, yer anner."

There seems to be a deadlock between the Mayor and city council over the waterworks question. If it is true, as was stated at the council, that the city engineer is not averse to the plan recommended in the committee's report, there ought not to be any insurmountable difficulty in getting him to say so. Less rigmarole and stricter business methods would suit the citizens infinitely better than the present attempt to administer the affairs of this city after the fashion of the Imperial parliament.

The Nelson Miner thinks that when the vacancy on the British Columbia bench is filled the new judge should be required to live in Kootenay. The question of judicial residence cannot be settled off-hand. There are some things to be said in favor of requiring the judges to reside in different parts of the province, but there are arguments in favor of permitting them to make their homes at the capital. The question is not a new one, nor is it confined to this province.

It is amusing to read the claims in our Liberal contemporaries as to the credit attaching to the Laurier ministry for the good times now being enjoyed by Canada. These same papers, when times were good before, were very particular to have it understood that the Conservatives had nothing to do with it. The truth of the matter is that good times and bad times come and go without any particular reference to what any government may do.

It is interesting to recall that it is now a little more than a year since Andree set out on his balloon voyage to the North Pole. In what part of the 3,000,000 miles of unknown territory he has found a resting place is a mystery and will probably remain one.

The question of Sunday street cars is agitating Ottawa, and the Journal thinks it will be some years yet before they are needed. It will seem odd in a Western town not to have street cars every day in the week.

There ought to be no delay in arranging for the car service to the James Bay district while the bridge is being renewed or replaced. We suppose it would be premature to talk about extending Douglas street across to join Belleville, but we are not sure. The area to be acquired is not very extensive. What ought to be done is to extend the street, then lay a track down it to connect with the tramway at Yates street, and make arrangements to get gravel, either over the Victoria & Sidney or the E. & N. railway, and haul it down in specially constructed tram cars. With this a fill could be made across the flat, to the great advantage of all concerned. Then the tram cars could run down Government street, turn into Humboldt street and across the flat by the extension of Douglas. If this cannot be done, the line will have to go around the head of the flat, which will lengthen the distance a couple of blocks. We repeat that this matter ought not to be allowed to rest. If the life of the bridge is as short as the engineer thinks, it is better, in view of the experience of Victoria with unsafe bridges, to take no chances and to get the cars off at the earliest possible day. The Colonist feels that it is discharging a public duty in giving this timely warning, and if any evil results from delay, it will have the satisfaction of knowing that its skirts are clear in the matter.

Mr. Richardson, the engineer who surveyed Vancouver Island for the Dominion government, said to a gentleman of this city that, after his investigations, he was satisfied that the Island, if properly developed could sustain a population of four millions of people. This is a vast number, but there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the estimate. It would be a pretty good island to live on if it had one-tenth of that population. Very many people fail completely to appreciate what the Island is capable of doing. Too often we hear it said that except for lumber and mineral it is of very little value. But there is a very considerable area of farming land, and its fertility and the very favorable character of the seasons make an acre of land here worth a good deal more to a farmer than an acre in most places. We have not begun to realize what the Island is capable of doing. Its natural wealth has been eclipsed by the vast treasures of the Mainland. More attention should be paid to the Island by the legislature. This ought to be a feature of the government policy in the future. The Mainland will not be so unreasonable as to oppose it.

Our Seattle special despatch says that $12,000,000 has reached that city during the present season from the Klondike mining districts. There is no doubt that very much more gold has yet to be brought down. This represents not merely the output of this year but doubtless some produced in the previous year. We shall not be at all surprised if the total amount of gold brought out of the Yukon this year, exceeds $15,000,000 at a conservative estimate, but all of it will not be the result of the 1898 wash-up.

How long does the street committee propose to permit that imitation of the Rocky Mountains to adorn the side of the street next to the post office? Can any one suggest a reason why it should not have been cleared away as soon as the sidewalk was completed? We ask the question, because there may be some occult explanation beyond the grasp of ordinary intelligence.

Excellent crop reports come to hand from all parts of the country. British Columbia is not behind the rest of the Dominion in this respect. It is a fine year for the farmer. Not only are crops abundant, but the prospect is that prices will be high, although in some lines there is naturally a downward tendency just now.

Goldwin Smith has taken occasion to utter one of his jeremiads. This time the subject is Anglo-Saxon union, which Mr. Smith says means the absorption of Canada by the United States. Mr. Smith has been prophesying dreadful things for nearly a half century, and as yet none of them have happened. He is the most brilliant pessimist in creation.

The Rossland Times announces that it proposes to become the principal paper in British Columbia. If one may judge from the tone it adopts in the discussion of every subject, there does not seem to be any reason why its ambition should be cribbed, cabined and confined by a province. Why not aim at dominating the universe? Solomon is dead.

The Wisconsin Press Association will reach the city some time this afternoon, remaining here all night. Visits like these do more good indirectly than directly. They are not much of an advertisement, but they enlarge the ideas of visitors about Canada, which is something worth bringing about.

Two millions in gold and upwards arrived at Seattle on the Humboldt yesterday. If the Dominion government had not made such a bungle of the Yukon railway, all this gold would come by way of Victoria and Vancouver, and these cities would have received the advertisement now enjoyed by Seattle.

Klondikes near at home are a favorite topic of discussion nowadays. In this connection what's the matter with picking blackberries? The Island grows them by the thousands of tons, and they would sell readily if brought into town. There is nothing better than fine ripe blackberries.

We reprint from the Montreal Gazette an article dealing with the June bank returns. They are certainly highly satisfactory. They show an increased volume of business and increased confidence.

Misfortune never come singly. Little Alfonso XIII. has the measles.

The inevitable Carlist uprising in Spain cannot long be deferred.

Current Comment

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the position of the chartered banks at the end of June is generally in keeping with its recent predecessors. The circulation is maintained at a high figure, having reached $36,529,103, the largest in the record for the month under review, and $4,172,929 greater than in June, 1897. The increase over May is a quarter of a million. The current loans also, which amount to $222,413,538, though they show a decrease compared with May last of $1,265,776, are $13,885,848 higher than in June, 1897, and, with the larger circulation, may be taken as evidence of the larger commercial business being done throughout the country, as, in a similar sense, the advance of the year in the item of call loans, from $14,898,629 to $20,066,715, may be regarded as proof of the greater confidence and greater volume of the transactions through the stock and other exchanges. The assets of the banks, are, it is noted, quite equal to the larger demands being made upon them. The public deposits are only a little short of twenty-six millions greater than a year ago, having increased from $201,141,688 to $227,063,343. Of this growth the greater part is in those payable after notice, which are now $144,749,443, the growth in the twelve months being over nineteen millions. It is noted also, in this connection, that there is a feeling evident that the time has come for an increase in the capital of the banks. Steps with this in view were taken at the recent meetings of several institutions, and it is found that, compared with a year back, the share capital authorized has been increased from $72,958,684 to $74,758,684, that subscribed from $62,713,748 to $63,050,148, and that paid up from $61,949,536 to $62,303,137. Included in these figures are the dead capital ($1,200,000) of La Banque du Peuple, which, though in the course of being wound up, still makes returns of its assets and liabilities. The other items call for no particular notice. The specie holdings have been increased by $619,571 to $9,283,030, and those of Dominion notes have fallen by $706,930, to $15,214,505. There is an increase in the loans to the provinces from $1,427,009 to $1,647,258, indicating the probability of some further provincial bond sales at no very distant date. There is still, it would appear, some of the last issue of Dominion bonds in the hands of the banks which took them, the holdings of federal debentures and stocks being $4,901,627, compared with $2,796,936 twelve months back. The balances due from abroad, while large, are practically the same as in 1897, and are $21,279,953 from foreign countries, and $8,230,112 from the United Kingdom.—Gazette.

LOCAL LEAD WORKS.

The silver-lead miners of the Kootenays are more interested in the establishment of manufactories of the products of lead in this vicinity than they think they are. This may seem paradoxical, but nevertheless it is true. If there were enough factories, turning out the products of lead, established at some central points in the district to use up the lead produced by the mines there would be no necessity for sending our galena ores to the United States for reduction, for the reason that it would be posisble to carry on at a substantial profit here smelters for the silver-lead ores. This is not the case at present.

Why is this so and what relation has one to the other?

The silver-lead ores of the Kootenays are sent to the United States for two reasons: One is because there is a market in that country for the pig lead, where it is turned into various valuable commercial products. The other is because the lead in the ore is subject to an import duty of one and one-half cents per pound, while on pig lead smelted in this country and sent into the United States, which is about the only available market, the import duty is two and a half cents per pound. This tax is virtually prohibitory, when it is considered that pig lead is only worth three and a half to four cents per pound.

In the year 1897 there was brought into Canada from foreign countries lead to the quantity of 10,858 tons. This was in the form of shot, lead pipe, paints, ten lead, acetate, litharge, old scrap and pig lead. The imports of lead into Canada will be larger and grow with each succeeding year, as they will keep pace with the increase in the opopulation.

It is, therefore, obvious that the miners of the silver-lead producing belt are deeply interested in the matter of locating manufactories for the products of lead in this vicinity and herein lies the true solution of a problem that has long vexed them. With lead refineries and factories located in this country in juxtaposition to the lead smelters the miners would save a great deal. In the first place they would not then be compelled to pay the United States duties on lead or on lead bullion, because it would be kept at home and manufactured into products of a much higher value, and would not only be used in Canada but could be exported to various foreign countries. Besides this there would be a great saving in the matter of freight. The short haul to the lead smelters located at home would be much cheaper than the long haul to the reduction works situated in the United States. It is, therefore, obvious that it is to the very best interest of the silver-lead producers of the Kootenays that manufactories of the products of lead be established in this country at the earliest possible moment.—Rossland Miner.

ELECTION POSSIBILITIES.

There are in the political situation some things which make it possible that there is a foundation for the rumor, coming from several quarters, to the effect that an early parliamentary election is within the possibilities. The Liberal party came into office at a fortunate time. The countries of the world were just emerging from a period of somewhat severe trade depression, and at the same time Europe found itself short of most of the staples this country exports. There was an active demand, at high rates, for flour and wheat, and for almost all other foodstuffs. The exports last year reached an unprecedented figure, and, in most of the country districts, a fair degree of prosperity is being experienced. Manufacturers, generally, have shared in the benefits of this. They have been supplying an enlarging market, and have only this month been called on to face the full reductions in the measure of protection deemed necessary to their establishment that the tariff changes of 1897 involved. On the theory that a prosperous people is lenient to its rulers, the government can hardly hope for a better time than the present for going to the country. There are political reasons, also, why an early appeal to the electorate would be good policy. Lucky as the government has been in may of its splurges, none of them have resulted in any marked benefit to the country at large. The denunciation by Great Britain of the German and Belgian trade treaties is not making anybody here rich; the reduction of the rate of letter postage to Great Britain will not curtail the cost of the post office department. There are practical disadvantages connected with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration that will offset the theoretical glory of its trans-Atlantic achievements. The fact is being borne in on the popular mind that there was more hypocrisy than principle in the Liberal election platform. The presence in the cabinet of Messrs. Tarte and Blair and Sifton is proof that the party's horror of doubtful men and doubtful methods is only evoked when the crookedness is found among its opponents. The country everywhere understands that, compared with their Conservative predecessory, the Laurier ministers are not showing themselves to be economists. The debt and its burden hase been increased. The expenditure has been added to. Jobs have not ceased; they have rather become more common; they are looked for as a regular thing. As each new one is hear of, the wonder is not at the party's failure to maintain ith platform pledges, but as to what next will provoke criticism. There is hardly a section of Canada in which Liberal voices are not raised in protest against the government's falling away from the principles the Liberal party assumed to be actuated by and that many Liberals are actuated by. Wherever these Liberal critics are sending out their honest word, the government is losing strength; and as it shows signs neither of repentance nor of mending its ways, this cause of weakness is likely to be more felt as time progresses. A dissolution and a general election now would give the government the benefits of fairly satisfactory commercial conditions, and that before the effect of its mistakes and misdeeds can be felt in their full. Some in the councils of the party, it is well understood, feel this, and though others do not want the trouble and expense of an election so soon after their last campaign, it is within the possibilities that the far-seeing ones will prevail, and that in the expectation of making sure of five years more of power, the government will sacrifice the certainty of three years now before it. A general election before another session of parliament should not cause surprise to any who study the signs of the times.—Montreal Gazette.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Quiet Situation, With Few Changes in Quotations—A Better Supply of Fish.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the city markets this week is the improved appearance of the fish stalls, consequent upon the halibut and salmon beginning to come in plentifully again. Staples remain firm, and the market appears well supplied in all lines. On the Tricsco steamer due this week a good stock of fruits is expected, and it is hoped that the apples will be of better quality this trip. Gooseberries are now out of season, and as for raspberries, the supply has been well maintained throughout the supply has been well maintained through the large shipments received from Shawnigan.

The current retail prices are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per bbl.	$ 7.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	7.00
Snowflake	6.50
Psemler	7.00
Three Star	6.50
Hungarian (Armstrong)	6.50
XXXX (Armstrong)	6.50
Graham, per 10 lbs	35
Wheat, per ton	35.00@37.50
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs	40
Straw, per bale	60@75
Onions, per lb	2½
Oats, per ton	30.00@32.00
Barley, per ton	30.00@32.00
Middlings, per ton	23.00@26.00
Ground feed, California, per ton	25.00@30.00
Corn, whole, per ton	26.00@28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	27.00@28.00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	35
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@45
Rolled oats, 7 lbs	35
Cabbages, per lb	2@2
Potatoes, per cwt	$1.25
Rhubarb, per lb	3
Cheese, per lb	15@20
Hay, baled, per ton	15.00@18.00
Eggs, Island, per doz., strictly fresh	35
Eggs, Imported, per doz	20@25
Butter, fresh per lb	20@25
" Dairy (Eastern) per lb	25
" B. C. Creamery, per lb	25
Hams, Canadian, per lb	16
Hams, American, per lb	15@18
Bacon, American	18@18
" Rolled, per lb	14@16
" Long clear, per lb	12½
" Canadian, per lb	14@16
Shoulders, hams, per lb	12½
Meats—Beef, per lb	5@15
Sides, per lb	7@8
Veal, per lb	10@15
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Mutton, carcase, per lb	9
Pork, fresh, per lb	9@12½
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	15@25
Fruits—Apples, per box	2.25
Lemons, California, per doz	20@25
Oranges, Mediterranean	20@35
" St. Michael's	20@25
Peaches, per lb	10
Apricots, per lb	10
Pears, per lb	6
Raspberries, per lb	10
Plums, per lb	10
Bananas, per doz	25@35
Fish—Salmon, per lb	8@10
Salmon, smoked, per lb	15
Halibut, per lb	10@12½
Rock Cod, per lb	6@8
Smelts, per lb	8@10
Flounders, per lb	8@10
Ling Cod	8@10

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. We sell six bottles for $3 and guarantee an absolute cure. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

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PRESTON & MERRILL'S



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Perfectly Pure The Standard for the past Fifty Years

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Direct on DAWSON CITY,

(KLONDIKE.)

The Centre of the Yukon Gold Bearing District.

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BRITISH AMERICAN LINE

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Capacity, 500 passengers, 4,000 tons Freight Will leave Victoria

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THE Food for all Mining, Exploring and Touring Parties.

Maconochie's Patent Army and Navy Rations are a combination of choice Meat and Vegetables, forming a substantial, nutritious, and savoury meal which can be eaten hot or cold. Hot in a few minutes.

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500 Celebrated

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OGILVIE'S MODELS. Reasonable Prices.

Weight 90 lbs. CARRY ONE TON.

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Lightness. Large carrying capacity. Durability and strength.

Cumbersome green lumber boats are expensive, heavy, and can only be used going down stream, being worthless for prospecting purposes up shallow creeks, owing to swift currents.

Avoid blockade at Lakes Linderman and Bennett. Scarcity of boat lumber will make it impossible to supply one fourth the demand. Correspondence solicited.

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" " ....F. M. Zimmerman
Skagway..... ....J. H. Hyde
Dyea..... ....Eugene Stahl

ACRE LOTS

Work Estate, Burnside Road, Gorge Rd FOR SALE CHEAP

HEISTERMAN & CO.

THE CITY.

Fruit jars at Cheapside. *

Drink Blue Ribbon Coffee. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Carpenter Tools at Cheapside. *

McClary's ranges. Clarke & Pearson's.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental. *

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

Dissolution sale now on. Gilmore & McCandless, 37 Johnson street. *

4 N's—4 New Proprietor, N Table, N drinks and N Cigars of the best. *

4 T's—4 Tourists, Tip, Top, Tony. Stevens' Hotel, Saanich Road. *

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class. Rates, $2 upwards. *

Two more carloads of good useful furniture unpacked this week; can be seen now. *

For ice cream, ice cream soda and fresh and pure candies, come to the Palace of Sweets, successor to Lawrence. *

Removed—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.R. office. *

Shippers and northern traders should see what Weiler Bros. can do in crockery and glass ware before placing their orders. *

A great treat in store for those who attend the Lash-Hamilton concert at A. O.U.W. hall on Frnday evening, July 29th. *

The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand. *

Cyclists Beware! what you drink. Call at the Half-Way House (late Stevens'). A good dinner, a poem in drink, a luxurious cigar. All at city prices. *

Election Notice.—The Elected and Rejected will both receive a cordial welcome at Stevens', "The Tourists' Retreat," Saanich Road, E. Davis, Proprietor. *

We have received a line of Tapestry Carpets from Crossley, and together with our cheaper grades in Brussels, can give you the very best value possible. Weiler Bros. *

Reserve seats at Lombard's, Fort street, for the Lash-Hamilton concert, which takes place at A.O.U.W. hall on Friday evening, July 29th. *

Several prizes won in the tombola at Saturday's re-union of the Foresters' remain to be claimed at Fletcher's music store.

Attention is called to the sale of desirable furniture at 188 Yates street today at 2 p.m. Full particulars will be found advertised on the first page.

The Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation company of this city yesterday concluded arrangements for carrying the Canadian and American mail from Dawson to Bennett and from Bennett to Dawson—an arrangement by which the problem of quick communication with the interior of the Yukon country is effectually and satisfactorily solved and all classes of matter will be able to be handled. The company have also an express service in operation now and merchants seeking the prompt forwarding of light shipments cannot do better than see them routed for the trip in by the R. M. S. Ora, Flora or Nora.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags,, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St. *

O'KELL & MORRIS' PRESERVES and MARMALADES Are the Purest and Best

Victoria Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., will meet to-night. Members are requested to attend. *

High tea will be held at 25c. from 6 to 7 to-morrow evening at the Floral Fete at Caledonia Grounds. *

The pupils, teachers and friends of St. Barnabas Sunday school will picnic at Bazan park to-day, leaving the Hillside station at 10 a.m.

The Floral Fete will be held at the Caledonia Grounds instead of Oak Bay Park, as before advertised. *

James Laidlaw, British consul at Portland, called on Collector Milne yesterday. He is on his way North and will likely spend some days in Sitka looking over the Alaskan field, for what specific purpose though is not mentioned.

Ross, the man who went to St. Michael to cook for the men employed building the C. P. N. company's river boat, was drowned on June 9. He was formerly in the employ of Henry Clay, of this city.

The pressing invitation of the ladies of the Orphans' Home to their steamboat excursion next Saturday afternoon ought not to be lightly disregarded. A good time is assured, to say nothing of the approving conscience, in doing something to help sixty-three destitute children. Many who cannot go might buy a fifty-cent ticket at Hibben's or Jamieson's and feel happy afterwards.

First and second prizes will be given to best decorated ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles at Caledonia Park. *

Local railroad men, although they have not yet received definite information as to the terms upon which the transcontinental rate war has been brought to a close, predict an early advance in passenger rates—probably to a higher mark even than the old scale. The cheap rates have now been on since early spring, and although augmented business has naturally resulted, the rates have been so low that there has been practically no money in passenger carrying.

At the last review of Victoria Tent K. O. T. M. the following officers were installed for the ensuing term by Installing officer J. Bell: Sir Knight Commander, W. T. Hardaker; lieutenant commander, Wm. Minty; record keeper, Henry Weber; finance keeper, R. F. John; chaplain, John Brown; sergeant, J. A. Bland; master-at-arms, Henry Hearns; 1st M. of G., Wm. Warren; 2nd M. of G., J. Bell; sentinel, Wm. McFann; picket, James Hunter. The financial condition of the tent is highly satisfactory.

A car will leave Oak Bay at 2:30 p.m. to take up decorated bicycles to Caledonia Park on Friday, July 29th. *

Another long argument in the now famous Iron Mask-Centre Star mining suit was yesterday commenced before Mr. Justice Walkem in the Supreme court and continued all day. It will last the best part of a week. Some time ago the Iron Mask Mining company secured an injunction to prevent the Centre Star company from sinking a shaft on their ground. Yesterday the Centre Star company moved for the dissolution of the injunction and hence the argument. Messrs. E. V. Bodwell and A. H. Macneill appeared on behalf of the Iron Mask; and Hon. T. M. Daly for the Centre Star.

The Lash-Hamilton concert in the A. O. U. W. hall on Friday evening next, in aid of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital, promises to be an entertainment of unusual excellence. The Toronto Globe, referring to Miss Carrie Lash, says: "Miss Lash's singing of 'A Dream,' by Bartlett, was beautiful, her purity of tone and accurate intonation being remarkable. Miss Lash possesses a voice which does great credit to her training, and she is a vocalist of whom Toronto should be justly proud." The Mail and Empire, writing of the elocutionary powers of Miss Beatrix Hamilton, has the following in regard to her performance in that city: "Miss Beatrix Hamilton next gave a very amusing monologue entitled 'Behind the Curtain,' and followed it later in the evening by a reading of 'The Swan Song,' and 'The Honor of the Woods.' In these selections Miss Hamilton proved herself to be an elocutionist of versatile talent, of charming presence, and with an easy and most promising style." Victorians should turn out in good force to welcome these talented young Canadians. The concert is under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes.

If you go to the expense of buying a typewriter, see that you buy the best. The new Smith-Premier is the best in the market. Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's), agents. *

The telegraph rates to Kootenay have been reduced by the C.P.R. from 90 cents to 60 cents for day messages and from 60 cents to 40 cents for night messages.

Sudden arrival—Christy's Hats, 2-oz. Felt, all colors, College Straw, Tennis Hats 50c. W. & J. Wilson.

Golf Hose, Leather & Elastic Belts

Golf Caps, Bicycle Caps,

The Latest Patterns in Sashes Just Arrived.

SAM REID, 122 Gov't Street.

ICE CREAM SODA

HALL & CO', Dispensing Chemists :: Clarance Block Cor. Yates and Douglas,

NEARING THE FINALS.

Result of Yesterday's Matches in the Victoria Tennis Club's Handicap Tournament.

Lacrosse Team Preparing for the Great Battle With Vancouver on Saturday Afternoon.

As the handicaps in the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club's club tournament near completion, the games become better, as most of the weaker players are being weeded out. Yesterday two of the best players in the club met, when A. T. Goward played F. Dickinson before an appreciative audience. This is Dickinson's first year here, and he has shown himself to be a player of whom a likely winner has to be careful. In the second set, F. Dickinson got five games to one. Then Goward, who plays an uphill game, managed to get six straight games, and won the match. The match between Card and Pooley was also a good game, the former winning the first set after some good play. In the second set, Card's back-hand draws began to tell, and he took the second and third sets. Pooley, although beaten, did good work, and many of his strokes puzzled his more experienced opponent. B. Goward defeated Lampman after a close match, which necessitated three sets. Competitors are reminded that the entries for the open events closed last night at 8 at 21 Bastion street. In order to have the court in good condition for the open tournament, all the handicaps will be played off by Friday except the finals, which will be played next week. The results of yesterday's matches follow:

A. F. R. Martin (rec. 3-6 15) beat A. G. Smith (rec. 15.2)—8-6, 3-6, 8-6.

B. G. Goward (rec. 2-6 15) beat P. S. Lampman (rec. 2-6 15)—6-0, 4-6, 6-2.

S. F. Card, R. N., (owe 15.4) beat R. H. Pooley (scratch)—4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

A. T. Goward (owe 30) beat F. Dickinson (owe 15.4)—6-3, 7-5.

Miss Kitto and G. Bulkeley Johnson (owe 4-6 15) beat Mrs. E. Crow Baker and D. M. Rogers (owe 4-6 15)—7-5, 7-5.

Miss Rogers and George C. Johnston (owe 2-6 15) beat Miss Baldwin and G. H. Barnard (rec. 2-6 15)—7-5, 6-4.

Miss Rithet and J. Rithet (scratch) beat Miss Clapham and R. D. Harvey (owe 15)—6-2, 6-4.

Miss Goward and R. B. Powell (owe 15.3) beat Mrs. Langley and F. Dickinson (owe 15.1)—6-4, 6-3.

A. G. Langley (rec. 4-6 15) beat G. E. Parkes (rec. 15.2)—4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

G. B. Green (rec. 15.4) beat E. A. Earle (rec. 15.4)—2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

To-day's fixtures are:

11 a. m.—Miss Kitto and G. Bulkeley Johnston (owe 4-6 15) vs. Miss Rogers and G. C. Johnston (owe 2-6 15); Miss D. Green and A. G. Langley (scratch) vs. Miss Rithet and J. A. Rithet (scratch).

12 m.—F. T. Cornwall (rec. 4-6 15) vs. A. G. Langley (rec. 4-6 15).

3:30 p m.—B. G. Goward (rec. 2-6 15) vs. S. F. Card, R. N. (owe 15.4).

4 p. m.—A. T. Goward (owe 30) vs. J. A. Rithet (owe 3-6 15).

5 p. m.—Miss Keefer and R. H. Pooley (owe 15) vs. Miss Patton and G. E. Parkes (rec. 15).

5:30 p. m.—Miss Cowell and J. F. Foulkes (owe 15.1) vs. Miss Eva Loewen and R. Stewart (rec. 15.2).

6 p. m.—F. B. Ward (rec. 15) vs. F. B. Pemberton (rec. 15.3).

If possible—A. F. R. Martin (rec. 3-6 15) vs. G. B. Green (rec. 15.3) at a time to be arranged.

LACROSSE.

The Seniors.

On Saturday next the Victoria lacrosse enthusiasts will have the last chance of the season to see Vancouver and Victoria meet on the Caledonia grounds. Both teams are getting in the very best of condition, as they realize the hard struggle before them on Saturday next, and those who attend will be sure to see one of the finest exhibitions of the national game played in British Columbia this season. The home team will have their final practise to-night, after which the twelve players who will uphold the honor of the Capital will be chosen. The game will start promptly at 3 o'clock, with the Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

President Resigns.

It was with much regret that the members of the Intermediate Lacrosse club last evening received and accepted the resignation of their president, Mr. C. L. Cullin. Mr. Cullin has always taken a keen interest in the young lacrosse players, and it was largely through his efforts that the intermediate team was brought to its present high standard. The next match takes place at Caledonia Park on August 20th, between Victoria and Nanaimo. The members are requested to turn out for practise on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

CRICKET.

Nanaimo vs. Victoria.

The Nanaimo Free Press contains the following report of the cricket match played by the Coal City eleven with Victoria on Saturday last, which, by request of a number of lovers of sport, is here reproduced:

"The above match was played last Saturday, and resulted in an easy win for Nanaimo by 138 runs and one wicket to spare. The Victoria team arrived on the noon train, and after lunch the game commenced by Victoria winning the toss, going to the bat. Robertson and Luxton started to the bowling of Quine and Hilton. With only 3 runs scored, Quine bowled Luxton, and Gooch joined Robertson. These two played fine cricket, and caused Watson and J. Hodgson to take up the bowling. This change worked well, as Hodgson got Gooch out L. b. w., and Walton soon after bowled Robertson, who had played a fine innings of 31. The next five wickets fell in quick order to Walton's underhand bowling, and only Smith and Owens could make any runs. The innings closed for 73, Walton having a fine bowling analysis of 7 wickets for 12 runs.

"On Nanaimo going to bat, it was soon seen that the Victoria bowling was going to be severely punished. W. Hodgson and Caverly ran up 32 before Caverly was out for a well-played 20. Quine came in and hit about in fine style till the score reached 62, when W. Hodgson was bowled, he having played well for 22. On J. Hodgson joining Quine, the bowling was hit all over the field, till Quine was caught from a hard hit 49. The next two wickets soon fell, but on Ransome joining J. Hodgson, another 40 runs were put on before Hodgson was put out for a very finely played innings of 65. Ransome was next out for a good 16, and with Dawson and Gilliard together the score was taken to 209 before Dawson was caught. Time was then called, Gilliard being not out, 10, the full score being as under:

VICTORIA.

H. B. Robertson, b Walton	31
A. P. Luxton, b Quine	0
W. P. Gooch, l. b. w., b. J. Hodgson	10
J. H. Harvey, b Walton	2
G. R. Raymond, b Walton	1
W. Monteith, c J. Hodgson, b Walton	0
V. Austin, c Hilton, b Walton	1
J. Redfern, b Walton	0
A. G. Smith, c Hilton, b Walton	15
A. F. Owens, run out	9
B. Potts, not out	4
Total	73

NANAIMO.

W. Hodgson, b Luxton	22
J. Caverly, c Luxton, b Gooch	20
T. D. Quine, c Raymond, b Monteith	49
J. Hodgson, c Potts, b Smith	65
H. Hilton, c Smith, b Monteith	3
H. T. Walton, st. Smith, b Gooch	3
W. B. Ransome, l. b. w., b Smith	16
R. Gilliard, not out	10
H. Dawson, c Owens, b Smith	12
A. Gibbs, not out	0
J. Teague, did not bat	—
Extras	11
Total	211

WANTS A RAILWAY.

A Committee of the Council to be Moved For to Confer with Railway Companies.

Ald. Williams will move at the next meeting of the city council that a special committee be appointed to act in conjunction with the city clerk and that the said committee be empowered to open up communication with the heads of the various railways to find out upon what terms they can be induced to connect with the city by a rapid railway ferry service, bearing cars;

That the said committee have power to suggest the utilization of James Bay flats for railway terminal buildings, as an inducement to bring a railway into the city, which will also mean a causeway and making use of unoccupied space for the vast improvement of the city;

Said committee to consist of Ald. Kinsman, Bragg and the mover and that they report to the council at as early an opportunity as possible upon what terms a transcontinental railway can be induced to connect with this city.

BETTER POSTAL FACILITIES.

Movement for the Establishment of a Sub-Postoffice in North Ward.

The removal of the postoffice from the old to the new building has created a demand for more letter boxes throughout the city. Some of these have already been provided, but there is still room for more. Residents of the northern portion of the city are also desirous of having something done to obviate the necessity of their coming to town every time they have business at the postoffice, Ald. William has taken the matter up and will move at the next meeting of the council that the city clerk be instructed to communicate with the postmaster-general and point out the urgent necessity for the establishment of a sub-postoffice in the North Ward, on the east side of the harbor line.

Such a postoffice would be a great convenience to the large number of manufacturers and shipping men, who have their places of business along the northern shores of the harbor.

PERSONALS.

Miss Denny returned home last evening from a visit to Mainland friends.

R. G. Tatlow came over from the Mainland by the Charmer last night.

A. E. McPhillips and J. N. Henderson were among the Victorians returning home from the Terminal City by yesterday evening's steamer.

George McL. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R., is back from a business visit to Vancouver.

The Bishop of Columbia, Miss Perrin and Hewitt Bostock, M. P., were among last night's arrivals by the steamer Charmer.

D. A. Stoddart came down from Lillooet last evening, and is a guest at the Orlental.

H. D. Robson has left for England.

Mrs. Shakespeare is back from a visit to friends over the Sound.

James Laidlaw, British consul at Portland, is in the city.

F. M. Yorke returned yesterday from a short visit to New York.

F. J. Claxton is back from the Sound, whither he went on business.

Hon. Justice and Miss Drake leave on Saturday on a visit to Europe.

Robert Ward was among the Kingston's passengers for this city yesterday morning.

G. A. and Mrs. Richardson were among the Victorians returning home from the Sound by yesterday's City of Kingston.

W. T. Oliver, of Hunter & Oliver, barrister, has left for England to join his family, who have been visiting there.

F. W. Parker, general agent at Seattle for the Northwestern railway, is in the city.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lister, who had been visiting Victoria for several days, left yesterday for the Sound. They will visit Kootenay before returning East.

ESQUIMALT HARBOR, ETC.

To the Editor:—Referring to the interesting article relating to Esquimalt which appeared in this morning's Colonist, I wish to remark that, having consulted the very best authority in Victoria on the subject (James A. Grahame, Esq., formerly a chief factor in the H. B. Co.), I learned that my surmises were correct, viz: that Dr. Tolmie did not "make his way North from Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, for the purpose of developing trade with the natives, in 1837;" and the statement "that his landing place was on the north side of the harbor," and that there he built his fort calling it "Camisen," is purely fictitious, and so is the next paragraph commencing: "As the week rolled by, etc.;" neither was he guided to Deadman's river through the Gorge and "down the Arm to where five thousand or more siwashes were camped on the site of the present city of Victoria." . . "That settled it with Dr. Tolmie. His mission was with population, and so he promptly pulled up stakes, literally as well as metaphorically, and transferred his headquarters to the smaller harbor, leaving Esquimalt once again deserted by the whites."

The true story, however, is that about the year 1837 Dr. John McLaughlin, then chief factor for the H. B. Co., at Fort Vancouver, did, in view of the approaching partition of Oregon, then occupied jointly by subjects of Great Britain and the United States, make a trip north to Esquimalt for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for a trading station, but instead of landing, as is stated in the article under review, not far from the present station of the Island Railway, he landed at Belmont opposite the present navy yard, but did not build any trading post. The matter was referred to London, and in 1843 factor Douglas, who had arrived at Fort Vancouver, was instructed to examine the southeastern portion of the coast of Vancouver Island with the view of having a convenient trading post on British territory. In 1843, according to factor Douglas' report, the site chosen by him called at first "Camosun" was built on, and later on named Victoria, where the city now is. The Northern trading potss at Taku, Wrangel, Naas and Millbank were closed, and the business of the company centered at Fort Simpson and Victoria as at the present time.

ALEXANDER BEGG,
Historian of B. C.

Victoria, 27th July, 1898.

There is no joy in this world equal to the happiness of motherhood. A woman's health is her dearest possession. Good looks, good times, happiness, love and its continuance depend on her health. Almost all of the sickness of women is traceable, directly or indirectly, to some derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Troubles of this kind are often neglected because a very natural and proper modesty keeps women away from physicians, whose insistence upon examination and local treatment is generally as useless as it is common. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do more for them than 99 doctors in 100. It will do more than the hundredth doctor can, unless he prescribes it. It is a prescription of Dr. R. V. Pierce, who for 30 years has been chief consulting physician of the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get his great book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely free.

The Floral Fete announced to take place at Oak Bay Park, will be held at Caledonia Park to-morrow, the change in place have been found necessary. The fete is a novel one for Victoria and should be both interesting and pretty, as there is at present a great abundance of flowers. Prizes will be offered for the best decorated bicycles and another feature will be high tea. The fete is being given in aid of St. John's church.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles, and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicines fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Are the most artistic and refined instruments made.
WAITT & CO., Sole Agents
No. 60 Government St.

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For CORRECT GLASSES 37 COME TO US.
FORT ST.

YOU'LL REGRET IT

If you let the closing days of this sale go by without paying us a visit. Many have saved money already, why not you?

Celebrated "Health" Flannel, natural wool, twilled or plain. 33 cts yd.
English Shirt Flannels, worth 45 cts, at 25 cts yd.
Cream Serge Flannels, regular 50 cts, at 35 cts.
Bolano French Satteens for dresses at 10 cts yd.
A few Blouse Silks at 35 cts yd.
10 pieces Black Brocades, double fold, 35 cts yd.
All remnants and ends, and all odd and broken lines will be cleared this week.

J. Hutcheson & Co.
The Westside,



ESTABLISHED 1862

Jewels a Pleasure

Long Gold Chains, Chain Bracelets, gold and silver New styles in Gem Rings just received.

C. E. REDFERN
43 Government St.

Semi-Weekly Colonist
$1.50 Per Annum

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Rubber Rings All Sizes
CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

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Weiler Bros.
FINE BEDROOM SUITES in Mahogany, Birch, Oak Bird's Eye Maple, White Maple, etc. Also 2-piece sets (Bureau and Washstand) to be used with our BRASS BEDSTEADS, either in French or Italian Styles.
Illustrated catalogue of Bedsteads, etc. on application.
WEILER BROS, 51 to 55 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

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TURNER, BEETON & CO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING.

A Review of the Present Condition of the Industry, Its Prospects and Possibilities.

Rossland the Metropolis of West Kootenay, and Centre of the Gold Ore Industry.

Its History and Physical, Social and Mineral Aspects---Forecast of the Future.

Written for the Colonist by W. Oliphant Bell, Graduate Thames School Mines, N. Z.

It will generally be admitted by all classes of the mining community at large and more especially those who are intimately connected with mining here, that the present time is a most opportune one for placing upon record a statement descriptive of the existing state of this our most important industry, together with a forecast, based upon actual observations and authentic data of the possibilities which attend its future expansion. A necessary factor in making such a statement of value must be the impartial and reliable view taken of the situation, for the time is now happily past when highly colored and exaggerated reports possess any attraction or influence those who are most concerned in the welfare of mining in this country. It may be assumed that as a general rule very few people except those actually frequenting the various centres of mining operation have any adequate idea of the farreaching and directly beneficial effect which the establishing of successful operations produces. Stockholders in commercial centres—and it is usually the commercial men and men of finance who provide the capital to undertake mining ventures—familiarize themselves with the mines in which they are directly interested and from which they are often so far removed, by the general reports which come from the office of the company and the conversation on 'change, but in so far as this knowledge affects the price of the stock it possesses no further interest. When we come to contemplate, however, the ramifying effects of these great enterprises, which cannot be grasped by the majority of people even who have been instrumental in setting them in motion, because they have not actually seen them, it will be allowed that ample scope exists for descriptive writing. The intimate association of the mining industry with the prosperity of British Columbia is placed beyond all doubt, for it has become our chief industry and will rapidly increase to great proportions. Every legitimate means should be taken to forward its interests, consistent with the attention which is due to the whole province at large. If we do this wisely and the government of the province continues to back up the individual effort by judicious administration in all affairs relating to and affecting the industry we shall find ere long that an increasing influx of British and foreign capital will set in in this direction. Already everything is propitious for such a consummation. South African, Australian and New Zealand mines are more or less under a cloud at present from various causes and the British investing and speculating public are looking for fresh avenues. The great Klondike excitement not unnaturally claimed a great deal of attention and doubtless it will yet prove to be a wonderfully rich country. But it has not been demonstrated yet that the mining conditions of that country are favorable to the formation of large companies. The alluvial gold deposits have unquestionably been located, but these are altogether too uncertain a character to warrant investment by the general public. Then the trying climatic conditions, high rate of wages and cost of transport will always militate against the operating of large corporations. Now, the British investor, and we cannot neglect him, likes to see something assured for his money, he does not want large returns, but he wants reliable and steady ones. These can only be looked for in lode mining and hence it is that British Columbia has the ball at her feet. Some of her mines, notably at Rossland and the Slocan district, have achieved a worldwide reputation, and this all within the last five years, while numerous other localities are now only awaiting further and systematic development to show possibly a similar wonderful record. The last few months have proved highly significant ones as indicating similar wonderful record. The last few months have proved highly significant ones as indicating the movement of capital hitherwards. The British American Corporation of strong and substantial calibre has set its foot down at Rossland and the negotiations for the purchase of the famous Le Roi mine for the sum of $3,000,000, one of the biggest mining transactions on record, is a sure guide as to the belief in the future permanence and prosperity of that locality. The same company has acquired several other good properties in the vicinity of the last named, and the step that it has so taken must have a beneficial effect on the whole country in arresting the attention of other similar corporations. It is useless for people of conservative instincts to talk about developing our own resources and not allowing the outsiders to come in and pick out all the plums, so to speak and earn a well deserved recompense. The local people here as in other sparsely populated countries have not got the means, in plain English, and consequently their attempts at mining are usually failures. The cost of developing a property and placing it on a sound productive basis is enormous and can only be undertaken by financially strong companies. Moreover the risk at any time in pursuing mining operations is incontestably higher than in almost any other business. In the former case you can be absolutely sure of nothing for you are at all times dealing with nature and nature's vagaries in respect to lodes and other geological features are proverbial. It therefore follows that substantial profits are a necessity and the company which takes the risk is entitled to them.

It can be asserted fearlessly that mining is the most advantageous and profitable industry that it can fall to any country's lot to enjoy. The reason is not far to find. It is directly producing wealth which in the case of precious metals have always a standard value and in the baser metals a steady commercial value. It gives employment to large numbers of men who from their very nature as miners constitute a strong enterprising element in the state, whilst the very character of the works and their so many varied requirements, the erection and maintenance of costly machinery and consumption of timber and fuel, begets such a marvellous expansion in trade as can be brought about by no other means. Has this not been the case in British Columbia? Between ten and twelve years ago the Kootenays and other districts were practically to all intents and purposes terra incognita, the country except for shadowy trails here and there was almost inaccessible, and the population of the province was stationary and barely half its present number. Mining has been the magician's wand to effect the change and without particularizing at the present juncture just what the changes have been, it can be said that British Columbia has arisen from a state of semi-obscurity as a factor in the world's metal production to a leading and it may be assured at no remote date a foremost position. We are justified in forming this conclusion from the actual official returns which show that since 1894 the first year in which the four staple metals were produced, viz., gold, silver, lead and copper, the value of the returns has increased from $781,342 to $7,052,431 in 1897, a truly gratifying record, whilst the present year promises to show a further substantial augmentation. The following table will show the production and value of the respective metals for the four years inclusive and will thus admit of clearer comparison:

YEAR.	GOLD. Ozs.	GOLD. Value.	SILVER. Ozs.	SILVER. Value.	LEAD. Lbs.	LEAD. Value.	COPPER. Lbs.	COPPER. Value.	VALUE.
1894	6,272	$ 125,614	788,516	$ 479,219	5,662,523	$ 169,875	324,980	$ 16,234	$ 781,342
1895	39,264	785,571	1,496,522	977,227	16,475,464	532,255	952,840	47,642	2,342,397
1896	62,255	1,244,180	3,135,537	2,100,689	54,190,977	721,384	3,818,556	190,926	4,257,179
1897	106,141	2,122,820	5,472,971	3,672,896	58,841,135	1,590,517	5,325,180	266,258	7,052,431
Total	213,916	$4,277,285	10,851,215	6,820,973	85,170,099	$2,814,031	10,421,256	521,060	$14,433,349

*The above does not include placer gold returns.

DISTRIBUTION OF METALS.

British Columbia has been left a bountiful legacy by Dame Nature in the matter of mineral deposits. The area too over which they are scattered is enormous and a great portion of it is as yet unexplored, so that for many years to come we may expect to hear of new discoveries and varying conditions. Then the mere diversity of the different minerals alone is of the greatest interest for there is probably no country where they exist in such singular combination and in payable quantities. Broadly speaking the province may be divided into two sections, in considering the mineral occurrences the dividing line being the 51st parallel, then we find that north of that line the country is characterized by the deposits of alluvial gold, which have had much to do with the making of British Columbia history. The great Fraser and Columbia rivers, with their innumerable tributaries have yielded vast amounts of the precious metal, brought down by the action of water through the melting of snow and glacier action, which disintegrated the earth's surface and presumably liberated the gold existing in the lode outcrops. So we may infer this section will be found chiefly responsible for the free-milling ores of the province. Such has not yet been actually demonstrated perhaps, but all the lodes or ledges yet worked here have proved of this description. Generally ledge mining in Cariboo and northwards has not proved as remunerative as might be wished, the ledges as a rule being of low grade value, too poor in fact to pay, but the fact cannot be ignored that attention has only recently been turned to this phase of mining here and investigations have consequently only been of a superficial nature. One thing is certain, a country which has produced so much alluvial gold in the past and even to-day can make profitable the operations of large hydraulic sluicing companies like the Cariboo Gold Mining Company, is not to be abandoned on the exhausting of its alluvial dirts and gravels, for the gold therein contained had a source, and it is only a question of time till that source is found. South of the 51st parallel you enter the confines of the now famous Kootenay division, which in the short space of a few years has advanced to the front rank and has established a reputation for mineral wealth which it would be difficult to assail. Here a great difference is noticeable, the occurrence of the gold undergoing a change with new combinations and the baser metals, viz., lead, copper and iron, making their appearance in profitable quantities. Silver also begins to appear upon the scene as an additional attraction, in combination with the lead ores. We have now to consider new systems of mining and new methods of reduction in order to separate and recover the various metals. For this purpose some distinction must be made between the Slocan division, the seat of the silver-lead industry and the Trail division, the centre of the copper-iron ores carrying an appreciable value in gold. This distinction is of course a very broad one, as all classes of ore are found in these districts, but it is made simply to mark the prominent mineralogical features of the two places. The Slocan achieved wealth and fame through the existence of galena ores carrying a high percentage of silver, which in spite of the prevailing low price of that metal left a margin for handsome profits. The surrounding country, however, is traversed in all directions by mineral ledges having some combination of copper or lead as their commercial base, but all containing greater or less quantities of the precious metals either singly or combined. The Trail district relies on its copper ore and the magnetic iron pyrites, containing the gold, for the source of its wealth. The lodes here are usually of very large size and usually contain a chute of ore very much richer than the remainder of the lode, which admits of the profitable working of the whole, although a considerable portion of the ore being of low grade is held in reserve for the advent of some cheaper reduction process. West of the Kootenays lies the Yale district of large extent, where quartz ledges are again in evidence. These contain free gold associated with iron and copper pyrites and a little galena. The chief centres of mining in Yale are situated in the south of Okanagan Lake at Camp McKinney and Fairview, where several payable mines are established. Mining generally in this district has not received due attention yet, but when railway communication is established with Kootenay the facilities for prospecting will be greatly increased. That there will be a distinct revival in the southern part of Yale district is evident from the mild form of excitement and general interest now prevailing in the Boundary country, where discoveries of extraordinary richness have been made. After taking a survey of the mineral occurrences in the province generally it will be seen that the smelting ores form by far the most important part of the production and from all appearances they will retain this position, for, when the Crow's Nest Pass railway is completed right into the heart of the smelting centres, and cheap coke and coal are available from the great coalfields now being developed in the East, these copper-iron and galena ores will attain even greater importance, and mining all along will make a signal advance.

THE RESULTS OF 1897.

In considering the results of last year's operations we have every reason to be gratified for the increases in every case are of a substantial character. For the exact particulars we cannot do better than refer to the official statistics, where we find that the increase in gold (from lodes) was 43,882 ounces, or 70 per cent.; of silver 2,337,622 ounces, or 75 per cent.; of lead 14,651,158 pounds, or 65 per cent.; and copper 1,506,624 pounds or 40 per cent. These figures speak for themselves and blind indeed is he who cannot perceive their significance. What they exactly denote is that developments have been extended on the productive basis and that new mines have entered the list of ore shippers, therefore more men have been legitimately employed in mining and the profits thereon have proportionately increased. These facts are more remarkable and speak volumes for the soundness of the mining districts, because last year witnessed the collapse of local speculative mining enterprises and the intense excitement occasioned by the Klondike discoveries, both of which influences certainly had a depressing effect on the steadier and more practical fields of Kootenay. During the latter part of 1896 and the beginning of last year British Columbia experienced one of those waves of wild speculation and feverish excitement which are certainly inseparable from all mining countries at some period of their history. Everyone was affected, the country was staked off in all directions without regard to topography, prospects or anything else, and so long as it was included within the acknowledged auriferous area it was designated a mine. Then the indiscriminate flotation of companies began. With it also the general speculation in stock issued by companies who had in the majority of cases unquestionably no capital to prosecute development and very often ground that was absolutely worthless for mining purposes. The end was not difficult to foresee, for with the frittering away of the trumpery capital subscribed operation came to a sudden termination and the stock was not worth the paper it was inscribed on. In this manner the public uninitiated undoubtedly came off second best and the feelings engendered towards the industry were of the harshest description. But this very asperity constitutes an injustice, for in no case was the industry itself to blame. Mining is as legitimate an investment for capital as any other commercial pursuit, with however, a greater percentage of risk. When a man invests in stocks for speculation he can only blame himself if he loses, if he buys into a mine on its merits, he should have satisfied himself first as to their genuineness, and so have acted upon business principles. In spite, though, of the fact that so many people are seriously affected and even ruined by a mining boom, it is an "ill wind that blows none any good," and the boom is no exception. In the first place it advertises a country and so attracts to it the attention of the outside world, which fain believes it must possess some virtue to cause such an agitation. This is to be desired and backed up by actual results, as in this province, it produces favorable consequences. Then it causes the circulation of money, and what is more important it sends out swarms of prospectors who open up fresh districts, cause the formation of new roads and trails, and literally lay the foundation for the extension of the industry in hitherto unknown and inaccessible localities, by new companies who intend indulging in legitimate mining. Representatives of foreign corporations are now to be met with in all the mining camps and there is no new find made but what some member on the look out for a good prospect has it under examination. In this manner all the most promising ventures in the province are being taken hold of and it behoves the existing local companies to look to themselves. What they require to do in cases where it is believed a good property is held, is to appoint a reliable and experienced mine manager and give him instructions to lay down a scheme for development—it need not be a complicated one—having for its object the systematic exploitation of the ore bodies contained. Then, if the show is encouraging, there will be no difficulty in securing a good offer for the mine. People, however, who hold claims and after doing a certain amount of desultory and pointless work, open their mouths, so to speak, and ask an absurd price for an undeveloped property are a hinderance to themselves and mining at large. Happily mere location values are not now seriously entertained, as the absurdity of such proposals was apparent whenever tranquility reigned again over the fevered imagination.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MINING POLICY.

British Columbia can congratulate itself on possessing an enterprising government who have the interests of mining thoroughly at heart and who are responsible in no small degree for that measure of prosperity which the country now enjoys. It would indeed be fatuous to assert that our legislators as a body are infallible and that they have not made mistakes even in regard to their mining policy, but be this as it may, the fact remains that the British Columbia mining regulations—our accepted guide and authority in undertaking this particular work—are a source of admiration and envy to mining communities throughout the world, both for their extreme simplicity and effectiveness. We have only to look to other countries to see what this means. The New Zealand regulations are contained in a large folio of several hundred pages, with countless sections, by-laws and provisos which have produced such a tangled skein that the best exponents of mining law are often completely puzzled. The effect has been that grave issues have ofttimes been involved, as for instance the resumption of freehold lands by the crown for mining purposes, where it was understood the said lands carried the mineral as well as the surface rights and under this belief the properties had been disposed of to home capitalists. Such serious deficiencies in the law have disgusted the English people who have resolved to simply wash their hands in future of New Zealand properties. This is one example, there are many others especially in connection with the holding of claims, and in this respect probably our regulations are at fault. In most countries the directions are plain that when a mining claim is granted a certain amount of work must be done within a given time, this with the object of showing that some effort is being made to legitimately fulfil the conditions under which the claim was granted and not to tie up the ground for purely speculative purposes. Here owing to the very lax conditions prevailing large extents of good mineral country are absolutely locked up, the owners relocating their claims each year by performing the trivial amount of work required by law, amounting to $100 per claim. Such a state of things is far from satisfactory as it simply debars men who would expend capital and work conscientiously from coming in. In this way the whole country suffers and it will be a wise move on the part of the government if they remedy without further ado this palpable injustice to the enterprising of our mining community. The forward action of the legislature in granting every assistance towards opening up the remoter districts by roads and railways is a distinct feature of their policy which we should be thankful for. Many people of course consider that the price paid by the country in the shape of concessions, land and pecuniary aid to railway corporations is excessive and that the government have acted foolishly. Some even go further. Well, whatever may have been the "faut pas" it cannot be gainsaid that the intention of opening up the country was good and was in the interests of the province. It is that facility of transport, that policy of pushing ahead roads to connect the remote places with the distributing centres, which has assisted materially to advance the province to the position it occupies to-day.

It was suggested some little time back that the local smelting industry should be encouraged by placing a heavy duty on lead ores, but fortunately it was not supported and it is well, for such a step would have been fatal. One of the axioms of business is, secure your market then you can proceed. The United States can absorb all the lead produced here because the consumption is heavy and this fact coupled with the fact that the import duty on the raw ore into that country is only 1.5c. per pound of lead contained in the ore, accounts for the shipping of the ore in preference to smelting it locally. The mine owners are in this position that were they compelled by a heavy export duty to smelt here, they could not dispose of their product, because the home consumption is small and the import duty into the States on refined lead would prohibit profitable business. The great motto of let well alone applies in this case and an industry that requires bolstering up will never be a healthy one.

SCHOOLS OF MINES.

The question of establishing Schools of Mines in the large mining centers is one which perhaps has not occasioned much consideration yet, but which will undoubtedly call for attention as time proceeds. We assume naturally that this is going to be a mining country of great importance. It is an accepted fact that the widely differing conditions under which mining must be carried on, combined with the great variety of ores, requiring different means of treatment, calls for the possession and exercise of considerable scientific knowledge. Why then should not the men who form our mining communities and engage in mining as a means of livelihood, not to speak of the rising generation who wish to follow it as a profession, have the opportunity of qualifying themselves for positions of responsibility and trust in the mining world? At present no such opportunites exist in the province and consequently many who have aspirations and hopes are debarred from carrying them into effect. Then as an advantage to the whole country the dissemination of technical and scientific knowledge cannot be overestimated. In other countries where such schools have been established the testimony as to the general benefits arising therefrom are incontestible. Of course the question of expense will be advanced. Then in order to give the scheme a trial, the government might give a subsidy of dollar for dollar up to the amount required for the erection and furnishing of a necessary building, thus securing the interest and co-operation of the people desirous of having a school established. The cost would then not be serious, whilst the maintenance of a competent instructor and lecturer would be met to a great extent by the fees accruing from the students and work done for the public—such as assaying, chemical analysis, etc. A standard examination might then be held under the government direction and certificates issued having a recognized status for the various courses in metallurgy, mill management and mine management—the two latter courses carrying with them specified terms of practical mill and underground experience. A movement in the above direction is afoot and it is one which commends itself to the earnest consideration of the supporters of our state.

THE PROPOSED DIRECT RAILWAY FROM THE COAST THROUGH THE BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

The question may be well asked, why some practical effort has not been put forth to commence the building of this line of railway, intended to open up that immense extent of country lying north of the international boundary between the Coast and the Kootenay districts. It is generally understood that the company formed to undertake this work have received their charter, a government subsidy of $4,000 per mile and other concessions and still there is no forward movement. What is the reason of the initial start. What is the reason of the delay? Is it thought that the inducements are not sufficiently strong on second consideration? it were a pity if such is the case and certainly displays a lack of knowledge of the potentialities of this section of the country, which is just now exciting the keenest attention of men versed in mining matters. The recent great discovery at Republic, immediately across the border, is attracting thousands of people thitherwards and if only half one hears about that spot is true it is destined to be one of the biggest mining propositions heard of in recent years. Now, identically the same class of country and topographical features extend across into British Columbia and already large numbers of prospectors and others interested in this new country are spreading themselves north and west of Grand Forks in the direction of Okanagan Lake and the Similkameen river, where claims have been located and rich surface showings of ore bodies have been uncovered. These men are coming principally from the towns of West Kootenay and the States, and consequently their ties are far removed from Victoria and the other Coast towns. Are we going to have a repetition of what has already occurred in Kootenay, the settling of other mining districts in the large Yale division acknowledging Victoria as the mere nominal head of the country, but having no other sympathies with it, the creating of an internal trade which will be with the far east or the people across the border, and all because there is no direct feeling of intouchedness—if we may use the expression? It will be a lamentable shame if the Coast cities allow this to come to pass, and their neglect in not grasping the situation and showing the mining community that they intend creating a stronger relationship, will cause them many after pangs of regret. The fact appears that both Victoria and Vancouver have been englamored with reports of the fabulous wealth of Klondike and the Northern districts and the chances of building up a great trade in outfitting and general supplies with these Arctic or frigid regions. This is all very well, no doubt the rush North has induced a measure of prosperity on the Coast, but it must be remembered that Klondike, so far, has appealed only to the individual, and the fruits of his labors there are yet only a speculative quantity. On the other hand it is the lode capabilities of the southern portion of the province which are now rivetting the attention of the financial, investing world, and it is by the results herefrom that we must stand or fall. The people of British Columbia, if they are wise, will take the matter in hand and see that this great Southern railroad goes in. Let them subordinate all petty jealousies and party feelings to this one important scheme, for it is going to help the country along quicker than anything else. Then, as a guiding star, it should be borne in mind continually that, "where capital fain would wend its way, thitherward should the enterprising business man also conduct himself," and he cannot possibly do this quicker than by the locomotion of the railroad.

Having thus far discussed in general terms the position of the national industry throughout the province we will pass on to a particularization of the prominent features and for the purposes of the present article will deal with the Rossland camp and the mines thereof, which have achieved such notoriety and have built up one of the largest towns in the province, all within the past five years.

REVELSTOKE TO ROSSLAND.

If one wishes to reach the Trail district of the West Kootenays there exists at present but one direct route through Canadian territory, viz., via the C.P.R. to Revelstoke on the main line and thence by the lake steamers of the

(Continued on Page Seven.)

.....Nothing will be so useful to

Klondykers as a supply of **VASELINE**

It cures Coughs, Sore throat, Cuts, Burns, Frostbites, etc.

It is the best Lubricant for Metal Implements, Arms, etc.

It softens and preserves leather.

Put up in 5 lb tins, 1 lb tins, ½ lb tins, collapsible tubes 2 oz., collapsible tubes 1 oz.

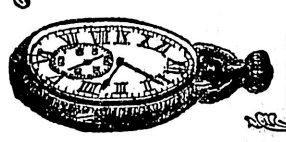
Look for the name "CHESEBROUGH MANF'G CO." on the package, and take no other

For Bicyclists Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum allays thirst and banishes fatigue on long runs. See that the Trade Mark name

TUTTI FRUTTI

is on each 5c. package.

All others are Imitations.



FREE. A variety of very handsome souvenirs and prizes are sent free for the return of sets of coupons from the 5c. packages of Tutti Frutti. For the return of five sets with the letters on them spelling the words "Adams Tutti Frutti Gum," a very handsome Silverine Watch is given. Send 5c. for sample package and list of prizes to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

Having disposed of my business at the cor. of Government and Johnson Sts., as from June the 2nd to the Victoria Shoe Co., Ltd, all accounts due me are to be paid to them. Thanking the public for their kind and extensive patronage extended to me in the past I would bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.

A. B. ERSKINE

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Receipts and Expenditure for the Six Months Ending 30th June, 1898, Published in Accordance With Section 62, the Municipal Clauses Act.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Cash on hand January 1, 1898	$ 187 69	City debt	$ 40,097 61
Bank of B. N. A., January 1, 1898	6,571 79	Municipal Council	2,480 15
Land and improvement tax	7,378 67	Civic salaries	6,954 98
Water rates and rents	25,981 30	City institutions	38,762 80
Trades licenses	8,502 00	Buildings and surveys	1,394 60
Liquor licenses	8,710 00	Streets, bridges and sidewalks	17,040 27
Fire insurance companies' tax	3,750 00	Miscellaneous	11,714 91
Police court fines and fees	1,423 00	Education	21,830 72
Road tax	1,480 00	Board of Health	9,661 92
Revenue tax	5,884 00	Registrar Supreme court, deposit re Point Ellice bridge cases	36,500 00
Cemetery fees	707 25		
Dog tax	202 00		
Pound fees	247 85		
Market fees and rents	1,034 00		
Library book account	27 00		
Miscellaneous receipts	1,614 46		
Deluge Engine Fire Hall	2,250 00		
Branch sewer connections	54 10		
Sewer rental fund	438 00		
Education—			
Prov. Gov. per capita tax	$ 9,943 94		
Special rate	923 12		
	$10,867 06		
Board of Health—			
Special rate	464 66		
Refunds re Darcy Island station for lepers	195 38		
	$ 660 04		
Total	$88,160 21	Total	$195,438 05

Certified correct.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

City Hall, July 12, 1898.

—THE—
B. C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS.
Storage Department.
100,000 sq. feet of Storage.
Bonded. Ordinary. Cold. } Storage.
Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Issued. Advances Made.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners, held in the city of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me of the Germania Saloon, Johnson street, to Edgar George Walker.

(Signed) H. J. O'LEARY.

NOTICE.

Behring Sea Award.

All persons claiming any portion of the amount awarded by the Behring Sea Commissioners in December, 1897, are requested to notify, in writing, Frederick Peters, Q. C., and E. V. Bodwell, Esquire, at the office of Mr. Peters, No. 32 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., within 14 days from this date, the notice to contain full particulars of the claim.

Dated at Victoria this 21st day of June, A. D., 1898.

By order of

THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES OF CANADA.

NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. M Lange and P. E. Lange, carrying on business as Lange & Co., jewellers, at 86 Douglas street, Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said E. M. Lange retiring therefrom, and the business henceforth being carried on by the said P. E. Lange, who assumes all liabilities and assets. All parties having claims against the said firm are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to the said P. E. Lange, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to call and settle their accounts. Any persons who have left watches or jewellery for repairs or otherwise are requested to call for same within one month from this date.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1898.

Witnesses: E. M. LANGE.
J. B. BALLENTINE. P. E. LANGE.
J. P. WALLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, the purchasers of the rights, powers privileges and franchises of the Consolidated Railway Company, for an Act extending for two years the time for the completion of the works authorized by section 42 of the Consolidated Railway Company's Act, 1896.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1897.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
no6 Solicitors for the Applican

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and thirty-nine (139), two hundred and eighty-one (281), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), four hundred and eighteen (418), four hundred and fifty-two (452), four hundred and seventy-seven (477), four hundred and seventy-eight (478), five hundred and sixty-three (563), five hundred and seventy-three (573), five hundred and seventy-four (574), six hundred and fifty-six (656), six hundred and fifty-seven (657), six hundred and sixty-one (661), six hundred and sixty two (662), six hundred and sixty-three (663), six hundred and sixty-four (664), six hundred and sixty-eight (668), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and seventy (670), six hundred and seventy-one (671), and all that piece or parcel of land situate in Esquimalt District, being portion of Suburban Lot Forty (40), on the Official Map of said District, commencing at a point 561 links from the northeasterly corner of said lot, thence running westerly along the northerly line of the said lot to the northwesterly corner thereof, thence at right angles southerly ten chains and a half to the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles easterly to a point ninety-one links distant from the southeasterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles northerly to the place of beginning, and which said piece of land contains three acres one rood and thirteen perches, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., June 29th, 1898.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS
PERMANENTLY CURED
Without publicity or loss of time from business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad after effects. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

VICTORIA Building Society.

The semi-annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, on Saturday, July 30, 1898, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of receiving the Secretary's half-yearly financial statement, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, after which will be held the 65th drawing for an appropriation.

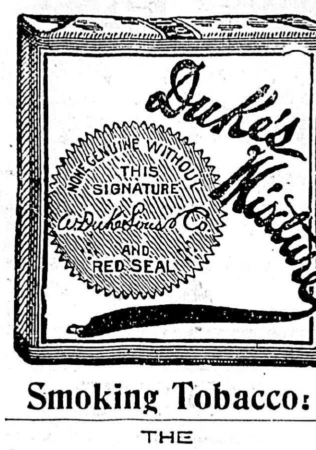
See that you are in good standing.

By order. A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

LAKESIDE HOTEL
Cowichan Lake
THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.
"THE FLY FISHING"
Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province
Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Price Bros., Props.

WE SUIT YOU
More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.
CAMPBELL & CO
The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

Have you Tried



Smoking Tobacco:

THE

J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

Pure Oak Tanned

BELTING

Buy the Best.
Successful Mill Owners will tell you this.

Montreal, Toronto

PENDRAY'S ELECTRIC SOAP.....

Purest and best in the market. Lasts longer, does the work best and does not waste away in the water

HANDY LIST

—OF—

VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIG[N] [PAI]NTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, ..., varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HARDWARE, MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES.

THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO.—32 and 34 Yates street.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free 'bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st. —Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

PLATE GLASS.

Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS see EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fel

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 82.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.: branch Vancouver.

SEAL ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING

W. H. PHILLIPPS, 89½ Douglas, south of Fort street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

No. 287.

A BY-LAW.

Relating to Paving Fort Street, From Government Street to Douglas Street, With Wooden Block Pavement, and Concrete or Vitrified Brick Sidewalks and Curb, Being a Local Improvement Proposed to Be Made by the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Victoria have, by resolution, determined to pave Fort street from Government street to Douglas street, with wooden block pavement, and concrete or vitrified brick sidewalks and curb, in accordance with specifications approved by the Municipal Council;

And whereas such paving of the said street is a local improvement;

And whereas under and by virtue of the "Municipal Act, 1892," the Municipal Council duly passed a by-law known as the "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," being a by-law to provide for the assessment of real property benefited by local improvements, and which by-law has been amended by the By-Law No. 178, "A By-Law to amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and the "Local Improvement Amendment By-Law, 1893;"

And whereas in pursuance of section 4 of the said "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," the City Engineer has ascertained and determined the said works and improvements, and has made and certified as correct a plan or description thereof, and has made an estimate of the expense or cost thereof, and has ascertained and determined and shown on the said plan what real property will be immediately benefited by the proposed improvements, and the City Engineer and City Assessor have made their report, as required by the said section of the said "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," in the form required by section 5 of that by-law, as amended by the said by-law No. 178, "A By-Law to Amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and have therein recommended that two-thirds of the cost of the proposed improvements should be borne by the real property immediately benefited by the proposed improvements, and that the remaining one-third of the said cost with the whole of the cost in respect of street intersections should be borne by the municipality;

And whereas the said report has been approved and adopted by the said Council, and a copy of the plan aforesaid has been made by the said Engineer and filed in the office of the City Clerk;

And whereas it has been ascertained and determined that the real property hereinafter set forth, referred to in sub-section "D" of the said report will be immediately benefited by such proposed improvement;

And whereas the sum of $8,212.53 is the total amount of the cost of the said proposed improvements, deducting from which sums the sum of $3,357.53, the amount of the municipality's share thereof as aforesaid, leaves the sum of $4,855.00 as the amount of the principal of the debt to be incurred by this by-law;

And whereas the total amount required to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said debt and interest thereon, and for creating an annual sinking fund for paying the said principal debt of $4,855.00 within 10 years, according to law, which said debt and interest is created on the security of a special rate settled by this by-law, and on that security only is $728.20;

And whereas the total assessed value of the whole real property rateable under this by-law, according to the last Revised Assessment Roll, is $409,300;

And whereas under and by virtue of section 245 of the "Municipal Clauses Act," and of Section 18 of the said "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," the said Council are authorized to proceed with the proposed improvement, under such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the Council may by by-law in that behalf regulate and determine;

And whereas the said Council are desirous of passing a by-law for the purposes mentioned;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the said report and plan be adopted, and that the proposed improvement in paving Fort street, from Government street to Douglas street, with wooden block pavement, concrete, vitrified brick or granolithic sidewalks and curb, be made and carried out in accordance therewith.

2. That the real property which is immediately benefited by the said improvement shall be that which is particularly mentioned and described in sub-section "D" of the said recited report as therein appears, which is as follows:—

"Sub-section D, showing the proportion in which the assessment is to be made on the various lots benefited:—

Lot.	Block	Frontage Feet	Rate per Foot	Total amount payable.	Reduction for sidewalk already made	Net amount payable.
			$	$	$	$
121 & 415	13	160	5 50	880 00	386 50	493 50
West part of 414	"	30	"	165 00	......	165 00
East part of 414	"	50.2	"	275 90		275 90
406.............	"	76	"	418 00	......	418 00
405	"	54	"	297 00	......	297 00
404...... ...	"	101.4	"	557 35	......	557 35
subdiv. 1 of 121a	24	65	"	357 50	......	357 50
" 15 of 121a	"	21.3	"	116 85	......	116 85
" 16 of 121a	"	21.3	"	116 85	......	116 85
" 17 of 121a	"	21.6	"	118 25	.....	118 25
" 18 of 121a	"	21.6	"	118 25	......	118 25
" 19 of 121a	"	21.6	"	118 25	......	118 25
" 20 of 121a	"	21.6	"	118 25	......	118 25
538............	"	87.6	"	481 25	......	481 25
537............	"	87.4	"	480 35	......	480 35
536............	"	113.2	"	622 45	......	622 45
		953		5241 50	386 50	4855 00

3. That the shares and proportions in which the said sum of $4,855.00 (the estimated cost of making the said proposed improvement after deducting the municipality's said share thereof), together with the amount necessary to form a sinking fund and interest, shall be assessed on the various portions of the real property benefited, as follows:—

Lot.	Block.	Amount assessed each year for 10 years.	Amount of total assessment.
121 and 415...............	13	$74 00	$740 00
West part of 414...........	"	24 75	247 50
East part of 414...........	"	41 40	414 00
406.......................	"	62 70	627 00
405.......................	"	44 55	445 50
404	"	83 60	836 00
Subdivision 1 of 121a	24	53 60	536 00
" 15 of 121a	"	17 50	175 00
" 16 of 121a	"	17 50	175 00
" 17 of 121a	"	17 75	177 50
" 18 of 121a	"	17 75	177 50
" 19 of 121a	"	17 75	177 50
" 20 of 121a	"	17 75	177 50
538	"	72 20	722 00
537.......................	"	72 05	720 50
536.......................	"	93 35	933 50
		$728 20	$7282 00

And the said real property and portions of real property herein mentioned, are hereby assessed accordingly with the payment of the said amount set opposite each said portion of real property in this section of this by-law.

4. The amount of the special rate assessed as aforesaid against each lot or part of lot respectively, shall be divided into 10 equal parts, and one such part shall be assessed, levied and collected in each year for 10 years after the final passing of this by-law during which the said debentures have to run.

5. That it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the security of the special rate hereby imposed, and on that security only, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same, a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of $4,855.00, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purposes herein recited.

6. That it shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be called "Local Improvement Debentures," to be made for such sums of money, not, however, exceeding the sum of $4,855.00 each of the said debentures being of the amount of not less than $100, except in the case of one of such debentures, which may be for a lesser amount, if deemed requisite by the said Mayor, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

7. The said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years from the day hereinafter mentioned by this by-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Corporation in the City Hall, Victoria, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the interest, and the signature of the Mayor and of the Clerk of the Corporation, respectively, or of either of them, to the coupons, may be affixed by printed, stamped or lithographed fac simile.

8. That the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be paid half-yearly at the office of the said Treasurer.

9. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to dispose of the said debentures at a rate below par, and to authorize the Treasurer to pay out of the sums so raised by the sale of the said debentures all expenses connected with the preparation and lithographing of the debentures and coupons, or any discount or commission or other charges incidental to the sale of the said debentures.

10. The amounts so assessed and levied respectively against such lots or parts of lots as aforesaid, for each year, shall be paid on or before the 31st day of October, 1898, and thereafter on or before the 31st day of October in each year during which the said debentures have to run, and in default thereof shall bear interest from and after such dates respectively, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid, and may be recovered, together with all costs in that behalf, forthwith after default by a distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person liable for such rate, or by the sale of the whole or a part of the real property so charged, but in the event of any sale of real property, or any part thereof, 10 days' notice thereof, published daily in one newspaper circulating in the municipality, shall be given.

11. If the owner of any portion of the said real property hereby assessed shall desire to commute the special assessment imposed by this by-law, he or she can do so by paying to the Treasurer of the Corporation, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898, the amount set opposite the real property mentioned in sub-section D of the report of the City Engineer and City Assessor as recited in section 2 of this by-law.

12. This by-law shall come into force on the 31st day of August, 1898, and may be cited as the "Fort Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1898."

Passed the Municipal Council the 6th day of July, 1898.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 11th day of July, 1898.

[L. S.] CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1898, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

(No. 288.)

"Rates and Taxes By-Law, 1898"

THE Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected an equal rate of 15 mills on the dollar upon all land upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at its assessed value thereon.

2. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, an equal rate of 15 mills on the dollar upon all improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at 50 per cent. of their assessed value thereon.

3. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of one mill on the dollar upon all lands and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as to land at its assessed value thereon, and as to improvements at 50 per cent. of their assessed value thereon, for Board of Health and Hospital purposes, additional to the sum mentioned in section 137 of the Municipal Clauses Act.

4. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of two mills on the dollar upon all lands and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as to land at its assessed value thereon, and as to improvements at 50 per cent. of their assessed value thereon, for school purposes, additional to the sum mentioned in section 137 of the Municipal Clauses Act.

5. The aforesaid rates and taxes shall be due and payable to the Collector of the said Corporation, at his office at the City Hall, Victoria, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1898, and all persons who pay the aforesaid rates or taxes on or before the 31st day of October, A. D. 1898, shall be entitled to a discount or reduction of one-sixth of the amount thereof.

6. The rates and taxes on land or improvements which are unpaid on the 31st day of December, 1898, shall bear interest therefrom, until paid in full, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum thereon.

7. The terms "land" and "improvements," as used in this by-law, shall have the meaning set forth in section 2 of the Municipal Clauses Act.

8. Any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be, or which are, inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and are hereby repealed, in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, but not otherwise, so as that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law.

9. This by-law may be cited as the "Tax By-Law, 1898."

Passed the Municipal Council the 6th day of July, 1898.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 11th day of July, 1898.

[L. S.] CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

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WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

VICTORIA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Annual Tournament and Championship of British Columbia, commencing August 1st and following days. Grounds, Belcher street, Victoria, B. C. Programme of open events:

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES—Winner takes first prize and holds championship of British Columbia for one year. Entrance fee, $1.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.—Entrance fee, $2 each pair.

LADIES' SINGLES—Championship of British Columbia. Winner takes first prize and holds trophy for one year. Entrance fee, $1.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Entrance fee, $2 each pair.

MIXED DOUBLES—Entrance fee, $2 each pair.

Entries must be sent in to the Honorary Secretary on or before Wednesday, July 27, 1898, for all the open events.

All games to be played on grass.

No games to be played without at least two linemen to assist the umpire.

Entrance to grounds, $1.50 for week or 50 cents each day.

All visiting players will be admitted free. The club tournament will be held on July 25th and following days, and consists of handicap men's singles and handicap mixed doubles. Entries must be sent in for same on or before Thursday, July 21, 1898.

THOS. E. POOLEY,
Hon. Sec. V. L. T. C.

22 Bastion street.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY,
LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison

First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act prompt Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need Call or write for

30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockon, Market and Ellis Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CALIFORNIA.

No one can give you Hudyan but Hudson Institute.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE,
Dawson City,
Yukon.

a 29

References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Dawson.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' & Horticultural Society,

Will be held at Agassiz on Thursday, July 28, 1898, at 7.30 p. m. Prof. Fletcher, of Ottawa, and others will be in attendance and address the meeting. Reduced fares have been secured on both railway and steamboat lines.

T. R. PEARSON, Secretary.

PREPARE FOR WINTER

Before the fall rush is on, by leaving your order for any kind of

CAPENTER WORK

General Repairs, Store and Office Fittings, or Weather Strips, with

J. P. BURGESS,

Carpenter and Builder
10 Broughton St.

KLONDIKE OUTFITS

Not complete without a supply of



GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

Highest reputation for keeping quality; hence, no experiment; no loss.

NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GAOL, VERNON, B. C.

Sealed tenders properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Saturday, the 13th August next, for the erection and completion of a Gaol at Vernon, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the office of the Government Agent, Vernon, B. C., and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 21st July, 1898.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING.

(Continued From Page Six.)

same company to Robson, a point on the extreme south of Lower Arrow Lake.

There are few among the general run of travellers who would attach much importance to Revelstoke, were they to form an opinion from a mere view of the place based on a station platform inspection. It would be deemed a mere mushroom town fostered by the great railroad which passes through it. Nevertheless Revelstoke has an importance of growing dimensions, for situated advantageously on the great Columbia river it is the outlet on the British Columbia side of the great Kootenay mineral divisions and is the distributing point for supplies for all the mining camps on the Columbia river and its tributaries stretching away north to the Rocky Mountains. The town is growing rapidly in size, vigorous building operations are in progress and the popular opinion is that it will be yet a place of some magnitude. It is of course very scattered, but still evidences are not wanting that the prognostications concerning it may be correct. The branch line train to Arrowhead, at the head of the Arrow lakes, leaves immediately after the departure of the through train East. The distance to Arrowhead 28 miles, is accomplished in one and one-half hours, the rail following the Columbia river the whole way until it merges in the lake waters at the point of destination. Arrowhead is picturesquely situated at the foot of the high ranges which terminate in a bold promontory but beyond being the shipping port of the lake trade it does not possess much further interest. Embarking directly on one of the C. P. R. steamers you are soon under full steam bound southward to the famous Kootenay camps. Incidentally it is only fair to make some allusion to the splendid steamer service which the C. P. R. company has inaugurated on these inland waters. The steamers Rossland and Kootenay which ply in this trade are unquestionably a credit to their owners, who deserve every commendation in so thoroughly studying the comfort of travellers and a source of pleasurable surprise to travellers themselves. Of the stern wheel type, carrying the staterooms and saloons on the upper deck, all of which are artistically decorated and furnished, these boats are possessed of great speed and can do their twenty miles per hour, although the ordinary rate of fourteen knots is ample for all requirements. The service on board, in keeping with the other departments of the C. P. R., leaves nothing to be desired, the catering is admirable and in short everything is strictly first-class and up-to-date. The trip down the lakes made in the day time is highly interesting and enjoyable, as the everchanging nature of the landscape on either side produces continually some fresh point of attention. Then the boat makes numerous stoppages at the various railway termini from the interior and camps on the lake shores and this further serves to interest the passenger. The first port of call is Halcyon on the west shore, three-quarters of an hour's steam from Arrowhead. This is chiefly noted for its hot springs, which enjoy certain curative properties for rheumatism and other affections, which are highly spoken of. A large sanatorium has been erected here with numerous outbuildings for occupation by guests and already it has received a large patronage. The next place of call is Nakusp, near the south end of Upper Arrow Lake and sixty-three miles from the starting port. Nakusp owes its existence to the fact that it is the lake outlet for the Slocan mining division, being connected by rail with Sandon. Supplies are transhipped to the cars for the interior. Some little distance this side of Robson the steamer runs alongside a camp with the pretentious sounding name of Brooklyn. At the time of visit this camp was but one week old but already a start had been made to build the town which will be the headquarters of the men employed in laying down the permanent road for the proposed railway which is intended will finally run through to Penticton on Okanagan Lake in Yale district. This is a big undertaking, but once completed it will open up immense possibilities for the boundary country through which it passes. It is rich in minerals and fertile valleys in the Kettle River district, which will doubtless be acquired for agricultural purposes. Moreover there will then be a complete connection by rail and boat between all the great lakes of the Kootenay and Yale divisions and the extensive and rapidly increasing in importance mining districts lying in between. Robson is situated at the extreme Southern end of Lower Arrow Lake, near the junction of its waters with the Kootenay river flowing in from the lake of that name forty miles Eastward. It is also the terminal point of the railway from Nelson City and from Rossland via Trail. The place strikes one as being busy, chiefly on account of its being the diverging point for so many different districts, but its usefulness as a distributing centre constitutes its chief virtue; there is naught else which renders it in any sense important. Passengers for Rossland tranship here from the steamer into the Columbia & Western Co.'s train directly upon arrival. This line will shortly be entirely controlled by the C. P. R. Co., which will commence at an early date to relay and widen to the standard guage, the existing narrow guage line from Trail to Rossland which at present necessitates a change of cars at the former place. The distance from Robson to Trail is twenty-five miles, which is accomplished in fairly quick time. The C. P. R. Co.'s smelter of recent acquisition is located here and as soon as the extensive overhauling and alterations to it are completed it will be kept in continuous blast upon the War Eagle ore, a big contract having been entered into with that company. The C. P. R. with their characteristic enterprise have cut down the smelter charges at their new plant considerably and this action will certainly exercise a wholesome effect on the industry. Everything should soon be in working order there and once in full blast again the advantages to the town of Trail will be of a very material nature. Rossland is four miles in a direct line from Trail, but owing to its higher altitude over 2,000 feet, the distance actually covered by the rail is thirteen miles. Such a sharp ascent could not be performed in a continuous run without special provision, therefore a method of switchbacking is resorted to, the train zig-zagging as it were up the steepest part of the incline. This system is undoubtedly sure but it is slow, however, all's well that ends well and at last we arrive at the station, after a final and desperate struggle with one of the severest grades on the line. The twinkling electric lights, countless in number, shining like so many bright stars in the great mining camp away above us and which we have been watching during the latter part of the monotonous upward journey, have resolved themselves into ordinary illuminators and we are once more confronted by civilization.

HISTORY OF ROSSLAND.

It would be quite possible to fill a large folio with the many events which contribute to the history of this celebrated camp, but of course that is outside our present limits and we must consequently confine ourselves to the chief points which reflect the past, present and future of the place. The first obtainable record of the visit of a white man to this district dates back to 1861, when a party of men engaged in constructing a trail through to Wild Horse Creek in East Kootenay, the scene of a great rush in the early days, penetrated the country up the present Trail Creek, from the Columbia River crossing, near the present site of Robson. Their interests were evidently in the alluvial gold line and therefore the rich lodes outcropping on the spurs, if they were noticed at all, certainly had no attractions for these earliest recorded pioneers. No more mention is mad of Trail district for over 25 years. In the year, 1886, however, a mild rush took place to Rock Creek about 80 miles west, and as a consequence a number of prospectors spread over the surrounding country. Two of these men more intrepid than the rest pushed their way east in search of new finds and to them belongs the credit of discovering the first ore body in Rossland. The results at the surface proved that they had struck a rich patch, but after following it down some distance, in the miner's vernacular, it pinched out and in disgust they abandoned the claim to its fate. It was afterwards taken up again under the name of the Lily May and worked with a certain measure of profit for some time. Not, however, till the summer of 1890 did the great find take place, which has since developed into such a veritable El Dorado. This occurred on the now widely known Red Mountain, which has since been included in the town of Rossland boundaries. The two fortunate prospectors who made the discovery were named Joe Morris and Joe Bourgeois and they lost no time in staking off the surrounding country included in the existing mines to-day, viz., Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Virginia and Idaho. Samples of the first ore broken out from this locality assayed in gold from $10 to $40 per ton. Capital being required to proceed with the work of development one of the party with samples of the ore, etc., took a trip to Spokane and there formed a syndicate to work the property, they receiving a 16-30ths interest in the whole for $10,000. It took but a short time for the news of this strike to become hinted abroad and soon a veritable army of adventurous ones were on the ground all anxious to secure locations. A large number of claims were staked off adjoining the original properties, if only for the relative values that it was believed they possessed and from that date onward it may be said that Rossland was established. Of course there were many vicissitudes experienced, they are peculiar to all mining camps and the first operations on the Le Roi even did not excite much astonishment beyond proving that the ore values were maintained. On the other properties very little work had been done at all and probably had the provincial government not acted with alacrity in aiding the Le Roi Company to construct a road to Trail, so that they might get their ore out for treatment, the advancement of the camp might have been seriously retarded. Once, however, that company began the regular shipping of ore, things progressed steadily and the other properties were galvanized into new life. With the establishing of a smelter at Trail by Mr. Heinze (now owned by the C.P.R. company) who contracted with the Le Roi company for a supply of 75,000 tons of ore, to be transported from the mine top and treated at a cost of $11 per ton, the productive abilities of the district became apparent. Then commenced the gentle zephyr of the boom, which is still remembered by the oldest inhabitant and which soon assumed hurricane proportions. Men of every description flocked in from all parts of the continent, prospectors, speculators, business people, a heterogeneous mass, all imbued with the one idea, participation in the spoils. The spirit of speculation in Trail Creek mines was transmitted to the country at large and soon every available piece of ground for miles around was located and floated into companies. Of course the whole thing was ridiculous, the majority of the claims were mere wild cats and the same old story of mismanagement, fraudulent practice and illegtimate stock dealing was enacted over again. Nevertheless the foundations of the camp stood upon rock, and although boomsters ventures collapsed like a bubble blown in the air, the original mines pegged away undisturbed, every day proving some new encouraging feature. The number of ore shippers rapidly increased as developments were pushed ahead, and it has now been demonstrated beyond any question that the lodes of the Rossland district are permanent, and that as time proceeds there is every probability that new companies will be added to the list of producers and dividend payers. The returns have gone up by leaps and bounds and the greatest optimists in view of what has actually been accomplished cannot but be excused for declaring that Rossland is destined to be the greatest mining town in the Nor'West.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Trail district extends south from Robson a distance of about 25 miles to the international boundary, while in breadth it measures about 30 miles. The general contour of the country is mountainous, being traversed in all directions by high ranges rising to a height of several thousand feet, which fact is rather advantageous from a mining standpoint, as the lode outcrops can be more readily determined and development up to a certain stage carried on more economically, than would be possible, where immediate sinking had to be resorted to.

Most of the producing mines, as before stated, are actually situated upon Red Mountain or lie in the near vicinity of it, that is, the more advanced one in the matter of development. It is impossible, however, to suppose that all the payable lodes are concentrated upon that one spot, therefore it will be seen as the outside claims become explored that other bodies of good value will be opened up, indeed, such is at the present really being proved to be the case. It is for this reason that the future of Rossland may be regarded with a certain sober assurance, combined with the fact that the capital is now forthcoming on the spot to see that a legitimate prospect receives a fair trial. The lodes which are of generally large size have an east-westerly trend, and in common with all countries where they traverse country rock of igneous origin, they are irregular in character and are liable to be faulted or cut off without warning. The internal convulsions of nature are, of course, responsible for this, and while it is no doubt very exasperating to suddenly lose your ore body, practical experience can generally relocate it again. It would be useless to attempt a geological description of the country itself without going into technical details which would lack interest. Suffice it to say that the rock encasing the ore bodies is of igneous origin and of phorphyritic character usually associated with granites, the whole forming a lode encasement requiring scientific shooting to make good headway.

The subject of deep mining here has, of course, been discussed, but the camp is not old enough yet to be seriously engaged over the matter, being in its hey-day so to speak. The whole question resolves itself into this, will the ore bodies continue their payable values in depth? The Le Roi is down 700 feet certainly, and the quality at that depth is as good as anything obtained in the upper levels, but we have no established precedent to guide us in this country to greater depths. The facts already before us, however, warrant the belief that in this respect we may be reassured, at any rate there are years of development work in sight yet before the realities of deep sinking have to be faced.

Rossland ore is termed a copper-gold ore, these metals being the smelter products. The copper is contained in the ore in the form of chalcopyrite or copper pyrites and the gold exists mostly in combination with phyrrotite or magnetic iron pyrites. The whole, though often of masive formation, are associated with a gangue composed of quartz and calcite, which renders sorting necessary in order to raise the value of the ore shipped to the smelter. This averages as per smelter returns, on 128,*28 tons treated:—1.46 ozs. gold, 1.96 oz. silver and 1.73 p.c. copper. The poor ore which is sorted out and thrown over the tip is a rapidly augmenting quantity, having a certain value, say from $7 to $10 per ton, and it will be a strange thing if some system is not one day devised that will treat all this refuse profitably. Either some leaching or concentration process on a large scale. Such, if ever satisfactorily operated, will not only be of immense value to the existing mine owners but it will practically extend the scope for mining enterprise indefinitely by solving the low grade ore problem. In connection with this remark it should be stated that a plant is actually in course of erection now, having for its object the treatment of these low grade ores. Mr. Webber, for the British Columbia Extraction Co., of London, is superintending operations, and he is confident that the methods employed will prove successful. As the whole system must prove of great interest owing to the important issues at stake I hope to deal with it more exhaustively in a subsequent article.

THE TOWN.

First impressions always count for a good deal and though we are liable to make mistakes it will be found, nine times out of ten, that there is a strong element of truth about them. A visitor for the first time to Rossland will experience a feeling of surprise. He has heard the place alluded to as a camp and he is hardly prepared to see such substantial evidences of civilization and a settled community, more especially when he remembers that the town is only four years old. In spite of the fact that many of the buildings appear to have been built in a hurry, these in no wise detract from the favorabe impession first produced. Rossland lies, as it were, in a natural dip formed in the side and near the base of Red Mountain, veritably perched on the side of a hill. The streets like terraces rise one above the other, and except on Columbia avenue, which is the main thoroughfare, flat land requires to be excavated for. The place viewed from an elevation presents a compact and regular appearance, nestling in the natural hollow, with the streets laid off in the orthodox fashion at right angles, but it cannot be described as possessing much of the picturesque. However, a bustling mining camp can thrive and prosper without this qualification— it is producing wealth, and that is more to the point. Despite the newness of the town and its comparative isolation from the large centres of civilization, the inhabitants are surrounded by all the comforts which can be reasonably desired. The stores are up to date, commodious, and carry representative stocks. The hotels, of which there are about 40, are well regulated and orderly, and one can secure the same conveniences and attention at the better class ones that obtain in our more settled and older commercial centres. The population of the entire town is over 6,000 and this number is an increasing one and will continue as the various mines become opened up. There are naturally a great many Americans here, and Americans hold a very large interest in the different companies, indeed their money was instrumental in initiating the first developments. It is not surprising, therefore, that Spokane, just across the boundary, is so freely quoted in general conversation, and it would certainly strike a visitor that its interests were of far greater importance to Rossland than the capital cities of British Columbia. For whatever reason, both Victoria and Vancouver do not seem to be in touch with the metropolis of the Kootenays, and it is a pity, also a mutual loss. Some solution to the difficulty may be found in the fact that the American element which has always been strong, never knew or recognized the Western cities of B. C., while the British section is largely recruited from Eastern Canada and the Old Country—and they, for the most part, are quite a people unto themselves. I am inclined to the belief on the other hand that Victoria and Vancouver have done little to encourage friendly relations with the Kootenays. There are no doubt a number of Coast people settled in Rossland, but their interests are soon identified with those amongst whom they are living. The people of the Capital must not fail to recognize that the mining districts out here have a solid and growing status, they are a part of the province and will yet have a national interest in the state, therefore they deserve the recognition which they contend is their due.

Rossland has always been an orderly and peaceable camp, and it has never been characterized by those scenes of wild pandemonius which are usually synonymous with mining towns. This speaks well for the effectiveness of the controlling influences and the knowledge that the law would be strictly carried out. To-day, as a municipality, it is as well conducted as any Eastern city and the judicial authorities manage their affairs to the satisfaction of all. The five great religious denominations are represented by churches, and it would appear that the people are not indifferent to them, for the existing edifices are, in several instances, being replaced by larger buildings. The banking facilities of the town are well to the fore, three of the largest Canadian institutions having branches here, viz., the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America and Merchants' Bank of Halifax. The first named is shortly to erect new and more commodious premises on Columbia avenue, which will no doubt be a credit and add further attractiveness to the place. This is speaking testimony as to the increasing volume of business and the flourishing condition of these institutions is a sure index of the general prosperity prevailing. The stock market, too, shows an animated condition, and in contradistinction to the practice of the boom period people are now investing on the actual merits of the various mines. They study and consider them, weigh the chances and virtually conduct their transactions on business principles.

It is only last year that Rossland was incorporated and received its charter as a municipality, but already the beneficial results of managing its own affairs are apparent. The controlling board embraces a mayor, Mr. H. S. Wallace, six aldermen forming the city council. This body controls the public expenditure of the town, levies the rates, etc. They are energetic and enterprising and if things continue as at present they will soon have street cars running. The streets are being reformed and metalled, and many other improvements are being brought about. The electric light company furnish lighting for all the business houses, offices, etc., but the town itself is not yet illuminated, the expense, I presume, under existing conditions being too heavy. A power company, however, called the Kootenay Light & Power Co., are now completing a scheme for supplying

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING.

(Continued From Page Seven.)

electricity to the whole community, both for light and also as motive power for mining and other work. A large head of water is being brought in from a considerable distance to be used in generating the electricity and it is expected will revolutionize things in Rossland.

No article would be complete without some special reference to the character of the people comprising a community such as this. They are then, in the literal sense of the word, as enterprising, resourceful and indomitable a class as can be found anywhere in Canada. Thoroughly imbued with a sense of their significance, without being offensive, cosmopolitan, free and unconventional, they are convinced that Rossland has permanence and expansion before it. Rossland is their pride and hence they are quite indifferent to what others may say concerning them. To conclude they possess all the elements which are necessary to the developing of a self-reliant progressive people and if the future does not turn out in such roseate hue as would seem to be now apparent, it will certainly not be the fault of Rossland's citizens.

LOW GRADE ORE TREATMENT.

Reference has been made in the foregoing to the British Columbia Bullion Extracting Company, who have erected the first plant of this kind in the province for the working of their process. The company is a private one, with its headquarters in London, and it holds the patent rights of the process throughout Canada. The principle of the Peletan-Clerici, as it is termed method of extraction, consists briefly in the leaching out of the precious metals from their ores by the agency of cyanide of potassium and the precipitation of them by electrolysis in the metallic state. The site of the new works is conveniently situated about three miles from Rossland on the Red Mountain railway. The erection of the buildings was commenced last fall, but owing to the severity of the weather, substantial progress was interfered with until the spring, since when good headway has been made and it is now expected that everything will be completed and ready for a start by the end of July. A siding has been erected joined at both ends by the Red Mountain railway and the ore which will be conveyed in bottom dump cars and be delivered direct into the ore bins at the works. The bins have a capacity of 150 tons. The ore which will be crushed to an 80-inch mesh fineness is charged into agitation vats, together with a weak solution of cyanide and other chemicals. These leach the precious metals out of the ore and from the solution they are deposited by the application of an electric current on to a bath of quicksilver contained in the bottom of the vats, where they are of course incorporated by ordinary amalgamation. The pulp or tailings, which may still retain a small percentage of gold are discharged and subsequently treated by another method. The treatment of each charge occupies 10 hours and the estimated capacity of the present plant is 60 tons per day, which will be increased as occasion demands. The company has a record of 150 inches of water on Little Sheep creek and this will be led into the works by a box flume 4,000 feet long. The motive power of the plant will be electricity supplied by the Kootenay Power Company, whose plant is 38 miles distant on Kootenay river. The power supply wire from that company's sub-station to the B. C. B. Company's works is now being installed. Altogether the process is a very simple one, and although in experimental stage here, it has been working satisfactorily with good results in various parts of the States and elsewhere. That it may be equally successful here should be the devout hope of all for it means a great deal for the furtherance of our industry.

The Fern Mining Company, near Nelson, have already completed arrangements for the application of the Peleton-Clerici process for the treatment of their tailings from the battery and concentrating tables, while enquiries and applications are forthcoming from many of the other mining districts for the introduction of the process there. The B. C. B. Ex. Co. are acting in a very liberal way for the purpose of popularizing their process. In the case of a company wishing to adopt this system of gold recovery for low grade ores and tailings, the B. C. B. Co. will make a preliminary test of the ore to be worked upon, and if found amenable an arrangement can then be made whereby the plant may be erected under their supervision and the process used on the payment of a low royalty on the value of the bullion actually extracted. The works now being erected at Rossland will be of a public nature, that is to say, ore will be received from all sources for treatment.

Concerning the various leading mines.

IRON MASK.

This mine is situated on the famous Red Mountain and forms one of that group of claims which enjoy the distinction of being the first located in Rossland and of being regular and consistent shippers of ore. Its surface dimensions are 1,452 feet extreme length and 600 and 461 feet extreme breadth at either end. On the north and west it is bounded by the War Eagle, on the south by the Centre Star and on the east by the Virginia, part of the Monte Cristo Consolidated. The present company located the claim in1891, but no works of a forward character were initiated till it was formally crown granted in 1895. Thereupon active developments were undertaken. A shaft was sunk on the Iron Mask No. 1 lode from the surface to a depth of 200 feet and payable ore was carried all the way down, the value of the ore from this particular work alone being estimated at $70,000. A level being driven some little distance on the lode from the bottom of the shaft the sinking of a winze was commenced in order to open up another block for stoping out. This has now attained a depth of 160 feet below the bottom of the shaft level and drifting on the lode is now in progress at this point. The lode here averages from 3 feet to 14 feet in thickness and the ore coming to hand from this source form a part of that which is being shipped daily to the smelter. Its average value in this quarter is $25 per ton, which leaves a fair margin of profit, and there is a considerable extent on the lode remaining intact yet, which requires to be taken out. A main adit level has been driven in from the gulch side of the property for the whole length of the ground and acting as it did as a cross-cut it has intersected several other known ore bodies. Upon one of these, known as No. 2, active operations are now in full swing It has been opened up by a drift for 115 feet and has proved to be a body of ore varying from 5 to 8 feet in thickness and averaging in value about $35. The development of this lode is now being systematically pushed ahead by rising and stoping and the bulk of the ore for shipment is coming from this point. Another shaft, called No. 2, of more recent undertaking, has been sunk to a depth of 180 feet, two levels have been opened out on the lode at 120 feet and 180 feet respectively. The former is in a total distance to date of 120 feet and the latter 130 feet. Above the 120 foot level considerable rising and stoping has been done and a good deal of ore broken out, some of which was very high grade. On the whole, however, this section of the mine shows ore of rather low grade, that is to say the gold value is low although the copper maintains its average well. The veins here are of large size, though, and should a slight improvement take place in the quality, or the expense of working be diminished somewhat, they will prove a valuable adjunct to the present resources of the company. Other veins, which are wholly intact to the surface, are traversing the property further to the north and it is the intention of the management to open them up in the near future. This will be done by extending a cross-cut from the main tunnel level which will intersect them and prove their value, when, if sufficient encouragement is met with, an extensive scheme of operations will be initiated here. At present 30 men are employed on the mine and a regular shipment of 15 tons of ore per day is being effected, the whole going to the C. P. R. smelter at Trail. Needless to say this with the facilities which exist for breaking out ore could be largely increased, but the company have a policy and will act in good time. The mine is being opened up in a systematic manner and the result should continue to be a cause of satisfaction to the shareholders for a long time to come.

WAR EAGLE

Next to the celebrated Le Roi this mine is most freely quoted as showing the capabilities of Rossland as a field for mining enterprise, and truly its record has been an enviable one almost from its inception. Its present area is about 75 acres and consists of an amalgamation of a number of old-time claims, viz., the War Eagle and its extension, Monita, Pilgrim and Mugwump. This combination adjoins many of the well known mines of to-day, including the Centre Star, Iron Mask, Virginia, Red Mountain and Josie. As showing the productive character of the works carried on by the former owners it might be mentioned that at the time of sale they had declared dividends to the amount of $187,500, whilst they had lying in the bank the further sum of $52,000 resulting from the last ore sales, making a total profit as a result of their labors of $240,000. The present company, which was formed in Toronto, paid the sum of $700,000 for the mine, thus completing the first important sale of mining property in Rossland, and they formally entered into possession on the 20th of January, 1897. It was naturally found on taking over the claim that down to the then existing lowest level the best part of the ore had been blocked out, so it became necessary to at once commence a scheme of general development below this depth. The sinking of a main shaft was accordingly begun. This was located at a point on the lode in No. 2 adit level and had already been sunk to a depth of 50 feet by the prior owners. The shaft has been steadily going down ever since in virgin country and has now reached a depth of 400 feet below No. 2 level. It has also been extended upwards to the surface and enlarged from one for bucket hoisting to a treble compartment skip shaft. It is of the incline type going down on the lode at an angle and for the whole distance down the lode varies from 6 to 16 feet of ore. At the 375 feet level from the shaft the ore body has been drifted on for a distance of 1,000 feet and stoping operations have recently been started at this point. At the 500 foot level connection has been effected with the main low adit tunnel which comes in from the Iron Mask gulch and is 2,350 feet in length, thus securing good ventilation for the mine and other working facilities. At a depth of 625 feet a crossent has been driven from the shaft into the vein and drifting is now in progress upon it, for the purpose of opening another block for development. Thus it will be seen fro the old No. 2 adit level of the previous company down to 625 foot level, the mine is virtually untouched. This means that an enormous body of ore has been prepared and is in course of preparation for directly breaking out and shipping and it must necessarily be a long time before such supply becomes exhausted. The wisdom of the company in subordinating its present interests to its future needs, is now apparent and the benefit has now to be reaped. Too many mining corporations neglect the most important principle underlying the truly successful venture, viz: to keep the development works always well in advance of present requirements. This, the War Eagle Co. have done and they are standing on a sound basis in consequence.

In the meantime those factors which materially contribute to facility and expedition in surface working are not being neglected. A contract has been let for the installation of new, complete and more powerful machinery, including a steel gallows frame 100 feet in height from the collar of the shaft to the centre of the sheave. The new hoist will weigh 30 tons and will be capable of lifting 8 tons deadweight at the speed of 750 feet per minute from a depth of 2,700 feet. Alongside this machine will be situated the air compressing plant nominally of 40 drill power. This will compress 2,400 cubic feet free air per minute to a pressure of 80 pounds per square inch and will prove of great service. The whole plant will be housed in a steel frame building covered with galvanized iron and asbestos sheeting lined. It is expected that everything will be completed within the next two months and penalties will be inflicted in lieu of non-completion at contract date. The new plant will give a working capacity of 500 tons of ore per day, all of which from the various parts of the mine will be hoisted direct from the main shaft. The machinery will all be operated by electrical power furnished by the Kootenay Power Co., and when completed it will be the largest hoisting plant in the world using electricity. The steel gallows frame will also be the most complete and tallest extant, so that the people of British Columbia may take a little natural pride in the country which has produced a mine possessing these prominent and leading features. A set of new offices for the company's local business, and boarding and other houses for the miners are also under construction, and it is computed the total cost of improvements this summer will probably exceed $100,000. Verily the War Eagle is a mine with a record before it and one of which, as far as we can see, we shall have every reason to feel proud.

EVENING STAR.

This claim comprises an area of 20 acres and is situated on Monte Cristo mountain. It adjoins the Monte Cristo and Colonna claims now amalgamated on the west, the Georgia, on the east and the C. & C. on the south. Since the existing company took over the property about two years ago about $20,000 had been spent on the ground, in for the most part fruitless work, consisting as it did of mere surface prospecting and tunnelling, which did not demonstrate anything, or have any practical effect in enhancing the company's prospects. A low level tunnel had been driven from the surface 350 feet but did not succeed in intersecting any ore bodies, and after encountering a diorite dyke of hard, unfavorable rock, which was penetrated some distance, operations were discontinued. Since the present manager took charge, however, things have assumed a more encouraging aspect. A crosscut having been driven off the main tunnel to the south a strong ledge was intersected in about ten feet of driving and the manager, Mr. Roy Clarke, is now further testing this body of ore preparatory to commencing more extensive developments, by driving crosscuts into it at regular distances from the main tunnel. The lode here is just now rather low grade, but on the surface, where a small shaft was sunk and some stoping done on presumably the same body, the last shipment yielded at the rate of $28 per ton. The lode is rather a silicious one and has this peculiarity, that it carries arsenical iron pyrites and very little copper, the gold being free or in combination with the pyrites. I understand a trial parcel was sent to the company working the Peletan-Colici process in the States and the results proved that the ore was particularly amenable to that form of treatment. If this be so the establishment of that process in Rossland will be very auspicious for the Evening Star Co and should stimulate them to pursue more energetic work. There will be 140 feet in vertical height on the lode now available for development above the low tunnel and if satisfactory prospects are met with here, no time should be lost in getting down deeper as best results may be looked for in depth.

HOMESTAKE GROUP.

The Homestake consists of an amalgamation of four mineral claims, viz: The Homestake, Gopher, R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin, at present organized as three separate companies but all under the same management. They are located on what is termed the South Belt, about one mile from Rossland town and have a combined extension on the line of ledge of over a mile. The properties have what are considered excellent surface showings proved by several hundred feet of tunneling and shaft work, but the ore body though of large size is of medium grade ore. These claims though amongst the earliest located in the whole camp, being second only it is said to the Lily May, have somhow not received the attention which should be their due. Their surface prospects show large bodies of ore which at this point are richer than were many of the present dividend paying companies lodes on the surface. Capital, however, is required to further determine their quality and with this in view Mr. D. N. Linnard has been in London several months organizing a new company with $100,000 working capital to take over the properties and systematically develope them. A 27 drill Ingersoll compressor plant is now in place and ready for work as soon as the capital is forthcoming so that no time need be lost in getting started. The proposed scheme of operations consists in driving a long tunnel from Trail Creek on the Gopher ground running west, to connect with and drain the present main working shaft sunk on the Homestake property. This will connect at a depth of 300 feet and will give that height on the ore body for development purposes. A second working shaft will also b sunk at the junction of the R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin claims, which will open up this section of the ground. Assays ranging up to $[illegible] have been obtained from the surface ore on the R. E. Lee, but little work of a substantial nature has been done here. Payable ore has also been struck on the Homestake and Gopher, but through lack of funds very little exploitation could be undertaken. Altogether the properties appear to be well worthy of the expenditure of capital in proving up the existing large lodes at a depth, then if only carrying medium grade ore, with cheap transportation and smelter charges, we may expect to see payable ventures opened up on the South Belt.

MONTE CHRISTO CONSOLIDATED.

This mine which figures usually as one of those which have to be heard from, lies on Monte Christo Mountain, a short distance north of the town. It is a consolidation of the Colonna and Buckeye, No. 2 embracing a total area of 42 acres. Being in strong hands no expense has been spared in pushing ahead developments with all speed so as to place the mine on the basis of a regular ore producer. It may not generally be known that at the surface this company's ore bodies were by no means of a promising description, but they had the courage of their opinions and by going down boldly they have achieved success, for the ore has greatly improved, carries more copper and enough gold to make it payable to ship. Two tunnels run in from the surface for over 500 and 1,200 feet respectively, have intersected the main lodes and a considerable amount of drifting has been done on them at these levels. The present manager, Mr. G. Pfunder, was anxious to get down below, and for this purpose a station was excavated at a point 700 feet in from the mouth of No. 2 tunnel and an incline shaft commenced. This is now down a total depth of 630 feet, on the hanging wall of the lode most of the way, it has, moreover, been carried up and connected with No. 1 tunnel. The Monte Cristo lode is one of the mother lodes of the district and is traceable the full length of the claim, having outcrops in some places 80 feet in width of solid pyrrhotite, which, however, only carries value in depth. At present operations are restricted in the mine owing to lack of power for working the drills, a certain supply being allowed for working the Virginia. When the Kootenay power company get started the Monte Cristo company will install a new 45 drill air compressor, when much greater progress will be possible. The ore now being shipped is the product of two drills, only used in developments. The C.P.R. branch line which will shortly be constructed will pass the Monte Cristo dump in obtaining the requisite grade to reach the War Eagle hoist. This will be of great advantage to the former company as it will mean additional facility and greater economy in transporting ore from the mine to the smelter. The mine altogether bids fair to become one of the regular shippers of the camp and it is certainly getting the benefit of scientific working.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. Geo. Pfunder is also manager of this mine, which adjoins the Iron Mask on the War Eagle lead. The present company assumed possession of the claim last December and they very wisely decided to develope the mine straightway by a deep shaft before wasting time in useless surface expenditures. Contrary to the general practice this shaft is being sunk vertically and it has attained a depth to date of 315 feet. It is expected from bearings taken and calculations made that the lode will dip into the shaft at a depth of about 600 feet, but in the meantime levels will be opened at different points. At 300 feet a station has been cut out and a crosscut, which is in over 117 feet, is being driven to the lode. This, it is considered, should come to hand within a week or 10 days. The intention is to continue the shaft down to the 1,000 foot level. At 500 feet another crosscut will be extended to cut the lode and after that levels will be opened every 100 feet. The company can be well satisfied with the progress made, and if the Virginia lode carries anything like similar values to its neighbor the Iron Mask, it will have a big future before it. The office of the company, which heretofore has been located in Spokane, is now being formally transferred to Rossland and this step should be productive of good, as the co-operation of the office with the mine, and vice versa, will be more complete and the consolidation of the company generally be more formally assured.

The foregoing is a description of what is actually going on in some of the prominent mines and although the list might be greatly added to, the necessary details must be reserved for some future occasion. In the case of those properties being operated by the B. A. Corporation it may be said that the prospects all round are of the most encouraging nature and have given entire satisfaction to the new owners. No information could be obtained at the time of visit concerning the Le Roi mine as that was practically shut down pending the completion of the sale—which, as since transpired, did not come off. The B. A. C., however, have, from all accounts, succeeded in acquiring a controlling influence on the shares, so that after all, the direction of affairs will fall into their hands and the prosecution of works be proceeded with in accordance with their original plans.

A STRONG NATION

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depend upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The blood of a black cat will cure shingles.

Notice of Sale by Sheriff.

Pursuant to the "Execution Act."

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED, Plaintiffs,

and

HORATIO JOHN ROBERTSON, Defendant.

In obedience to a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, dated the 31st day of May, 1898, and to me directed in the above-named suit, for the sum of $2,965.43 debt, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 17th day of April, 1891, Sheriff's poundage, fees and other expenses, I have seized and will sell at public auction, at the front of my office, Court House, Bastion street, in the City of Victoria, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and tenements belonging to the said Horatio John Robertson, as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debt and expenses of this action.

District.	No. of Lots.	Concise Description of Property	Estate or Interest.	When to Be Sold	Where to Be Sold.
Pender Island Cowichan.	Sections 5, 6, 16 and 21; S½ and NW¼ of Section 7; SE¼ NW¼ and NE ¼ of Section 8; SE¼ NE¼ and NW ¼ of Section 9; NW¼ and S½ of Section 10; SW¼ of Section 11; NW¼ N½ of SW¼ and W½ of E½ of Section 15; and part (6 acres) of S. E. fractional ¼ of Section 17, Pender Island, Cowichan District.	Wild Land. A portion suitable for agriculture, the remainder for pasturage and sheep run.	Fee Simple.	Thursday, August 4, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.	At the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Bastion Street, Victoria.

J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,
Victoria, 20th day of June, 1898.
11:50 o'clock a. m.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the following is the only charge appearing registered, or applied for, against Sections 5, 6, 16 and 21; S. ½ and N. W. ¼ of Section 7; S. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, and N. E. ¼ of Section 8; S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of Section 9; N. W. ¼ and S. ½ of Section 10; S. W. ¼ of Section 11; N. W. ¼, N. ½ of S. W. ¼ and W. ½ of E. ½ Section 15, and part (6 acres) of S. E. fractional ¼ of Section 17, Pender Island, Cowichan District, of which Horatio John Robertson is the registered owner, viz:

13th September, 1894—Agreement between Horatio John Robertson and the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, to execute a legal mortgage of the above hereditaments, to secure payment of the sum of $3,000.00, and interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum. (Registered in C. B. Vol. 14, Fol. 372, No. 1567D.)

AND I FURTHER CERTIFY that the following are the only judgments appearing registered against the real estate of Horatio John Robertson, viz.:

Date of Reg'strat'n	No. of Reg'str't'r	Judgment Creditor.	Amount.
Oct. 13, 1896	898	B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd	$2,913.98
Oct. 22, 1896	905		51.45

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

J. E. McMILLAN, Esq., Sheriff, Victoria, B. C.

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